BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1855.....NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
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Do.	do	6 do...renewed weekly,	12 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM W. LANE, M. D.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Wilmington and the surrounding country.
July 13, 1855.—46-3m

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to.
[Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and creeting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
THE BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale TWO THOUSAND ACRES of as good TURPENTINE LAND as there is in the State, within three to four miles of the Cape Fear River, and one and a half miles of the Cape Fear Academy. There is on the place a farm sufficient for a common family, a very good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Also a Grist and Saw Mill on a small stream will be sold if desired; and two teams of fine young mules in connection with the above. Terms accommodating. Apply to the subscriber at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C. JOHN S. WILLIS.
June 22, 1855.—[42-3m

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d day of July, 1855, a negro man named "LOUIS," about 5 feet 6 inches high, would weigh 150 to 160 pounds, about 23 years of age. Had on when he left, a black homespun sack—had a black carpet-bag with him. Said negro was raised in Craven county, N. C., and may be making his way there, or perhaps will be lurking near the residence of his former owner, Mr. William Pugh, of Pitt county, N. C.
The above reward will be given for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail in North or South Carolina, so I can get him. FURNIFOLD RHEM.
Georgetown, S. C., July 6th. 44-2m*.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of September. Instruction will be given in all the branches comprising a thorough and complete education, either in fitting students for the business pursuits of life, or in preparing them for college.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For the lower branches of English.....$6 00 per Session.
" higher branches..... 12 00 " "
" the Classics, Classical Literature, &c..... 18 00 " "

Boarding can be obtained either with the Principal, or with good families convenient to the School, at from $7 to $8 per month. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richland's, Aug. 24th.—[51-3w*.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S. CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session..... $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department..... $10 00
Collegiate Department..... $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

General Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator to the estate of Dr. Grovenor S. Daniels, at the August term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same, and all having claims against the said estate, are hereby required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
Aug. 21.—51-1m THOS. B. CARR, Adm'r.

TAKEN UP
AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Bladen county, a NEGRO MAN by the name of JOHN, who says that he ranaway from Jas. Edenson, of Marion district, S. C., and that he belongs to Mrs. Apsley Bynum, of Edgecombe county. Said boy says that he ranaway on the 2d or 3d of July last. He weighs about 150 or 160 lbs., very dark, and lisps in talking. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. H. W. WILKESON, Jailor.
August 24, 1855.—[51-

EQUITY SALE IN ONSLOW.
BY virtue of a decree made by the Court of Equity for Onslow County, at Spring Term, A. D., 1853, in the matter of Owen Huggins and others, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the FIRST MONDAY in September next, the VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, near the village of Swansboro', in the County of Onslow. The land purchased by the said Luke Huggins from Wm. S. Clary and Martin Cahoon, and also the land purchased by the said Luke Huggins from Edward B. Dudley. It will be offered on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good and sufficient security will be required.
A. J. MURRILL, C. M. E.
Onslow, N. C., July 20, 1855.—[46-ts

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

LIGHT BUGGIES,
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

General Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST, TO ME directed, dated June 1st, 1855, by James M. Stevenson, I shall expose at Public Sale, in the town of Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, if not previously disposed of, all the lands of said James M. Stevenson, containing about 3,500 acres, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, commencing about 3 miles from the town of Wilmington. The land lies immediately on the River, and is mostly Turpentine land. It will be sold either together or in lots to suit purchasers. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SIX NEGROES, viz: 4 Men, 1 Woman, and 1 Child. Also, 5 mules, 2 wagons, about 20 head of cattle, 1 cart, 2 horses, 1 buggy, 1 barouche; an original interest of $200 in a Turpentine Distillery, one-half of a flat, household and kitchen furniture.
Also, will hire out, for the balance of the year, SIX NEGROMEN. The usual bond required.
Terms of sale—on personal—3 and 6 months; interest from date;—Real Estate 6 and 12 months; interest from date. Sale positive. JOHN A. SANDERS, Trustee.
Newberne Journal copy until day of sale.
July 13, 1855.—45-ts.

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JUNE TERM, 1855.
Martin Schulkin *vs.* Henry G. Lohss.
Original attachment levied on goods, wares and merchandise.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Henry G. Lohss, is a non-resident, or so keeps himself concealed that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of two hundred and thirty 61-100 dollars, and the goods levied upon be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, &c. It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3d, 1855. [Adv. $4 38.] 48-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Gavert Prigge *vs.* Henry Rehage.
THE DEFENDANT in this case, will hereby take notice that a garnisheement was returned to June Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said county, against Moody B Smith, on which there is a Judgment entered for the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-five 70-100 dollars; all which is condemned to the use of the Plaintiff, and a conditional Judgment entered against the Defendant for the sum of $325 70-100, to be made absolute and final at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court-House, in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of September next, unless the defendant appear and answer the Plaintiff according to Law. SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3, 1855.—[48-6t] Adv. $4 38

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Jas. Cameron *vs.* William P. Ballance.
Attachment levied upon Brig Marcellus, her tackle and apparel.
AT the June Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, a conditional judgment was rendered for the sum of $212 59, and the said Brig Marcellus, her tackle and apparel condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt. Notice is hereby given, that at the next term of said Court, to be held in the town of Wilmington, at the Court House, on the second Monday of September next, said judgment will be made absolute, unless those interested shall come forward, replevy said property and plead.
By order of Court,
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 31, 1855.—[48-6t] Adv. $4 38.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Hanke Vollers *vs.* Henry G. Lohss.
Original attachment levied on goods, wares and merchandise.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Henry G. Lohss, is a non-resident, or so keeps himself concealed that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, and the goods levied upon be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, &c. It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3d, 1855.—[48-6w.] Adv. $4 38.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Gavert Prigge *vs.* Henry G. Lohss.
Original attachment levied on goods, wares and merchandise.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Henry G. Lohss, is a non-resident, or so keeps himself concealed that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $167 88, and the goods levied upon be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, &c. It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 31, 1855.—[48-6w.] Adv. $4 38.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Columbus County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, A. D., 1855.
Josiah Maultsby, *Guard.*, for the minor heirs of Neal McD. Maultsby, dec'd, *vs.* Daniel Maxwell.
Original attachment levied on all the defendant's right, interest and lease in Real Estate and Timber. Also, all the defendant's right to cut and carry away timber.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the weekly Wilmington Journal, a newpaper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Daniel Maxwell to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday, in September next, to defend said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, Thomas D. Vail, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1855. THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk.
August 4, 1855.—[49-6t Adv. $5 50.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
IN EXECUTION of the trusts declared in a certain deed made by James M. Stevenson and Thomas C. Hooper, dated June 1st, 1855, by which the partnership property and effects of Stevenson & Hooper are conveyed to the undersigned, I will, on Monday, the 3d day of September next, offer for sale by public auction, unless previously disposed of, the tract of land—containing 50 acres—lying on East side of the Cape Fear river, about four miles below Wilmington, and adjoining on the South the tract known as Mount Tyrza, and the same on which is situate the STEAM SAW MILL in use by said Stevenson & Hooper.
The STEAM SAW MILL is furnished with an Engine rated at 45 *horse power*, having a 14-inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke, making 70 revolutions to the minute, and running two of Page's first class Mills, with 50 feet carriages to each, and having *three* saws, two of which are 52 inches in diameter, and one 48 inches. It has two cylinder boilers, each 40 feet long and 42 inches in diameter.
The MILL HOUSE is two stories high, with engine and countershaft below; is 90 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a tin roof and smoke stack 24 inches in diameter by 45 feet in length. There are also on the tract of land, *two dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop*, and other necessary out-buildings, with a substantial and commodious wharf, which will hold 100,000 feet of lumber, and has 10 feet of water at low tide
The SAW MILL is now in good running order, and this, with all the other improvements on the land, are comparatively new, having been constructed during the past two years. JOHN A. SANDERS, Trustee.
July 13, 1855.—45-ts

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Last Battle of Fontanelle—the Omaha Chief.

WOLF RIVER, Kansas Ter., August 4, 1855.

Logan Fontanelle, chief of the Omahas, has just been slain and scalped at Loup Fork, by a band of Sioux Logan was a noble fellow, and in this last mortal conflict, he despatched several of the enemy to the spirit land before, to herald the coming of his own brave soul. He fought long, desperately, and with great effect, but numbers finally overcame him, and his life departed through a hundred wounds. He died a martyr for his people, and his name should be carved upon fame's brightest tablet.

He was on his annual hunt with his nation. A number of his lodges were pitched upon the plaine near Loup Fork. As a young warrior one day rode around the adjacent hills, he espied a powerful band of Sioux encamped along a stream in a sequestered vale. He hastened to inform Logan of the propinquity and power of their natural foe. Logan ordered his people to pack immediately, and proceed in a straight line and with all speed for home, while he would remain behind, and divert the Sioux by false camp-fires, and other devices, from a direct pursuit of them. This was about twilight. The people got under way as quickly as possible, but not too soon; for scarcely had they turned a highland when several Sioux warriors came in sight and discovered the place of their recent encampment. They examined it and found that the Omahas had been there, and then they returned to notify their chief, and bring an adequate force to pursue and slaughter them. Logan, from a hiding place, saw all, and knew that no time was to be lost in drawing their attention from the trail, which they would soon discover and follow, and mounting his horse, he dashed away at full speed across the prairie, at right angles with the route his tribe had taken, and struck a fire about eight miles distant, on an eminence where the Sioux could distinctly see it. He had scarcely done so before a powerful band were upon the spot that he and his people had so lately left, and who, without stopping to distinguish the trail, started for the fire which they saw rising against the clear, blue sky, and where they expected in another moment to imbue their hands, in the gore of their unguarded victims. But Logan had not been unwary. As soon as the fire was lighted, he again mounted and rode on eight or ten miles further, and kindled another fire just as they reached the first. This rather bewildered them. They dismounted and examined the ground.

Logan, anticipating this, had trotted and walked his horse around it, so as to make the appearance upon the grass of the treading of a dozen horses, and this drew them into the belief that a small body had lingered behind and kindled this fire, and then go on to where they could see the new fire burning; and so they followed with renewed avidity. The same thing happened as before. Logan had gone on, and another fire met their astonished gaze, while the same sort of foot-prints were about the one around which they were now gathered. Their suspicions were now awakened. They examined the ground more closely, both far and near, and discovered that a solitary horseman had deceived them, and they knew it was for the sole purpose of leading them off from the pursuit of the party whose encampment they had first discovered.

Logan saw them going round with glaring torches, and understood their object and knew that his only chance of safety was an immediate flight towards his home; and he further knew that by the time they could retrace their way to their place of starting, and find the trail that his own people had taken, they would be beyond the reach of danger.

The Sioux, in the meanwhile, had divided into smaller bands, the largest of which was to return and pursue the Omahar, and the others to endeavor to capture the one who misled them. They knew that he must be an Omaha, and that he would either go further and kindle another watch-fire, or start for his nation in a straight line, and therefore one party went on a little further, and the others spread out towards the Omaha country, for the purpose of intercepting him. Logan pressed forward as rapidly as his jaded steed could bear him, until he thought he had entirely eluded them; but as the day dawned, to his horror and dismay, he saw his pursuers close upon his track. He turned his course for a ravine, which he distinguished at a distance, covered with trees and undergrowth. He succeeded in reaching it, and just within its verge he met an Indian girl dipping water from a spring. She was startled, and about to cry for help, when he hastily assured her that he needed protection and assistance With the true instincts of noble woman, she appreciated his situation in an instant, and all her sympathies were with him.

She directed him to dismount, and go to a small natural bower, to which she pointed him, in the verge of the woods, while she would mount his horse, and lead his pursuers away He obeyed her, and she mounted his horse, and dashed on in a serpentine way through the woods, leaving marks along the brushes, by which she could be traced. The pursuers soon followed. When she had got some distance down the branch, she rode into the water, and followed its descending course for a few steps, making her horse touch its sides and leave foot-prints in that direction, and then turned up the bed of the stream, and rode above the place at which she entered, without leaving a trace, and back to where Logan was concealed. She told him to mount, and speed away, while his pursuers were going in a contrary direction down the ravine. He did so, and got a long distance out of sight, and again thought himself out of the reach of danger, when in a valley just in front of him, he saw fifty braves coming up the hill and meeting him. They were some of those who were returning from the pursuit of his people. He changed his direction, and tried to escape, but his poor horse was too much exhausted to bear him with sufficient speed With savage yells they plunged their rowels in their horses' sides, and gained upon him As the foremost approached within good shooting distance, Logan turned suddenly, and sent a bullet through his brain. Then, loading as he galloped on, he soon after made another bite the dust; and then another and another, until four were strewed along the plain. Just then, however, as he was again re-loading, his horse stumbled and fell, and the band rushed upon him before he had well recovered from the shock. He was shot with bullets and arrows, and gashed with tomahawks, and pierced with lances; notwithstanding all which, he arose amidst his foes, and with his clubbed rifle and hunting knife, he piled around him five prostrate bodies, and fell with his back upon their corpses, and expired, still fighting.

He was scalped, and hundreds of warriors held a great war-dance over him.

Thus Logan Fontanelle departed, and his noble spirit was followed to the spirit-land by the sighs and lamentations of his nation and the sympathies and aspirations of the brave of every land.

A New Novel by the Author of Vivian Grey.

Among the literary gossip received by the last English steamer, we notice a rumor that D'Israeli is engaged upon a new novel, the title of which is *Bolingbroke*. Whether there be any truth in the rumor or not, it is well known that Bolingbroke has been the model after which D'Israeli has striven to form himself as a statesman, and that the ambitious novelist regards that fallen philosopher as the *beau ideal* of a political hero. D'Israeli is one of those restless spirits who appear to be possessed by a working demon that will not allow them to rest.

He must not only be at work, but he must work actively, and it is not at all improbable that since the death of Peel, who always furnished him a good object for attack, and his compulsory resignation of office, he may have been compelled to write a novel on an epic poem to occupy the intervals of time between the sessions of Parliament. It is so long a time since he has published anything, except his *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, which afforded him no opportunity for the exercise of his brilliant imaginative powers, that it is not unlikely the report of his novel of *Bolingbroke* may be true.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Paris Exhibition.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times of the first inst. gives the following account of the tide of visitors to the French metropolis and to the Paris exhibition:

Paris is, and has been for some weeks past, crowded with strangers, and, as the exorbitant price still demanded for lodgings in the more elegant parts of the town still keeps many houses untenanted, it is by no means easy to find room in the largest hotels. The majority of the English visitors are not as yet, however, those who are accustomed to engage apartments in the hotels for any length of time, but rather those who come over for a week or ten days to see the exhibition, and then hasten away again. The great concourse will be when parliament is prorogued and the full tide of friendly invasion will dash upon us at the period of the queen's visit, which will coincide with the conclusion of legislative business.—How all this mass of people will find accommodation it is difficult to say. Fancy a family comprising tall men and stately dames enclosed, in weather like this, in boxes on the sixth or seventh story, with the impossibility of adapting themselves, on any telescopic principle of lengthening or shortening at pleasure, to low ceilings, and without the convenient elasticity of caoutchouc to suit the narrowest space.

The exhibition seems at last completed, or, at least, completed as far as it is ever likely to be; for I suppose to the last moment the stroke of the hammer will be heard. The building wants, of course, the magnificent sweep of the Crystal Palace, and the Annex, seen from the outside, is rather a deformity, and effects completely the fine quay on which it is erected; but, by general consent, the spectacle is, on the whole, admitted to be a fine one. The visitors are still numerous every day, and I am assured average 18,000, not including Friday and Sunday. On this last day more than 80,000 of the population gratify their curiosity, and admire those exquisite specimens of human art of so many kinds which are spread out before them. On Fridays the attendance has been always thin, and is becoming more evanescent. The idea was a bad one of increasing by five times the price of admission on Friday, or, indeed, increasing it at all. The French are accustomed to gratuitous admission to their national establishments, and they feel a repugnance to visit a place where a different system prevails. On the high-priced day the building is always deserted. This feeling pervades all classes, whether rich or poor.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1855.

The Close of the Volume.

With the present number closes the Eleventh Volume of the "Wilmington Journal." The course and character of the paper are too well known to require any lengthened remark at the present time. Through good report and evil report it has kept the even tenor of its way, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, to win temporary popularity or conciliate temporary opposition. It has been, and is our pride and pleasure to know, that the end of each succeeding volume has found it more securely seated in the confidence of the people of Eastern North Carolina, as a reliable vehicle of general intelligence, and a devoted and unflinching advocate of the great principles of the Democratic party.

It now only remains for us to return our grateful acknowledgments for the liberal and unwavering support we have received in the past, and to bespeak a continuance and increase of that support in the future. We can, at least, pledge ourselves to omit no exertion calculated to render our paper worthy of it. To the great body of our subscribers, we are proud to believe that the JOURNAL occupies the position of an old friend, as we know that in addressing our readers, we feel like speaking rather to friends and acquaintances than to strangers, even in cases where we have not enjoyed the pleasure of being personally known to them. Would it be considered presuming upon that friendship to ask of them to lend us a helping hand in the way of extending our circulation, and with it our sphere of usefulness.

It needs not that we should look back at the history of the past twelve months to remind our readers of the advent of "hard times." Unfortunately, the knowledge of this fact has been too feelingly forced upon the community, to leave any in ignorance of it. But we have reason to be thankful that, as a people, we have been blessed with health and the promise of abundance, and that there is now the prospect of better times, pecuniarily speaking, at no distant day.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—In spite of prophecies and predictions of speedy downfall, accompanied by assertions of present weakness and unpopularity, recent events have clearly demonstrated the strength of Louis Napoleon's government in France, and the confidence reposed in it by the masses of the people. The loans recently called for have been subscribed instantly, and in amounts many times greater than the demand; the subscriptions having been made in sums ranging from fifty dollars upwards, generally in small amounts, as evinced by the fact, that the subscribers to the recent loan number between three and four hundred thousand.

The pocket nerve of a nation is exceedingly sensitive. *That* first becomes sensible of any premonitory symptoms of weakness or instability in the existing state of things, and it is certainly a favorable omen when the body of the people are willing to cast in their fortunes with the government, as is now the case in France. It is a good indication of prosperity and wealth that they can so rapidly meet all demands made upon them; and by becoming stockholders in the public funds, they may be said to have given bonds to avoid and discountenance any revolutionary movements, which, by depreciating stocks, would lessen the value of their property so invested.

What things may happen on the theatre of Europe no man can tell; but, certain it is, that since the death of the Emperor Nicholas, Louis Napoleon is the man of the times—the real leader of Europe. Russia has immense resources—terrible powers of endurance, and great military skill, wielded by a despotic head; but for such head to wield such power, requires a will and an energy almost superhuman. We presume it admits of but little doubt, that even the iron frame and powerful mind of Nicholas, yielded under the terrible pressure of government, and the corroding cares incident to his position, for he was indeed Russia. The war most probably shortened his life by the anxieties and over exertions it entailed. We question if the new Emperor can fill his father's place. Nicholas had for long years been preparing for this, and his whole power was highly effective. Can it be made more so by the less able and less energetic Alexander, crippled as he must be, by a blockaded coast, and ruined commerce. On the contrary, Louis Napoleon rises each day into a stronger position, and assumes a more commanding attitude. France pours forth her resources to meet the emergency. Austria is frightened and dare not yield to her Russian proclivities, and even Prussia is held in check, while all the minor powers are rapidly being wheedled, or, in a measure coerced into the anti-Russian league, in which they can have no interest, nor occupy any higher position than as the tools or agents of Louis Napoleon or Lord Palmerston.

It is evident that the British government is already jealous of the expanding power and influence of its ancient enemy, and not a little distrustful of the good faith of the French Emperor, and we cannot but think that the tremendous naval armament kept in the Baltic, has a deeper meaning than mere display. One-third the force would suffice for all the ends which it has yet answered there, or seems at all likely to answer, the blockade of the Russian ports. It really seems to have a precautionary object, defensive as well as offensive, and to be intended quite as much by way of a safe-guard against *friends* as enemies. With the ability to concentrate such a force in fifteen days, in the British channel, any attempts at invasion would be almost like madness, while, at the same time the possession of a power sufficient to command the seas and cut off the French forces in the East from supplies or reinforcements, forms another guarantee against bad faith, for much as may be said and sung about it, "the allies" don't fully trust each other.

☞ The latest accounts from Portsmouth bring the intelligence that D. D. Fiske, Esq., the Mayor of that city, is down with the Yellow Fever. Mr. Fiske, like the lamented Hunter Woodis, late Mayor of the sister city of Norfolk, has been at his post, exerting himself bravely and manfully to alleviate the distress of his suffering fellow-citizens.

We are pleased to notice that there is an apparent decrease in the mortality at Norfolk and Portsmouth. We trust that it may be more than apparent—a permanent, instead of temporary or accidental falling off. It is, unfortunately, true, that the actual number of deaths greatly exceeds that reported by the Board of Health. Indeed, under existing circumstances, it is almost impossible for any board to get at the whole miserable state of the case. One out of every ten persons in the two cities is down with the epidemic, and new cases constantly occurring.

☞ The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth abates none of its virulence or fatality. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Norfolk, under date of the 25th, says that there were some 600 then down with the fever. In Portsmouth, where the population has been reduced to some 1,500 the deaths are about 20 a day. The weather is hot and unwholesome.

DEATHS AT PORTSMOUTH.—As exhibiting the progressive increase of the disease in Portsmouth, we give from the Transcript the number of deaths during each of the four first days of last week. Sunday 6; Monday 13; Tuesday 17; Wednesday 19.

Something Loose.

If great cities were left to depend upon themselves for the increase or maintenance of their population, it appears to us that there would soon be no great cities. In glancing over the bills of mortality as published in New York and Philadelphia, we have been struck by the terrible proportion of deaths of children. Four-fifths of the mortality seems to be among infants or very young children. We know that the risks are very great at this period of life, but nothing at all like this proportion to those of all other periods. Is it that in these cities, with a burning climate in the summer, there are no lungs—no public squares adequate to the public wants? Does it arise from the indoor, cooped-up habits of the people, or from a want of proper food? These are questions we cannot answer; but the extreme mortality—the terrible destruction of youthful life is a certainty.

Paris has been called the type or exponent of France, and for none with greater show of truth than because Paris was in fact made up from the provinces, there being no such thing as a native Paris. The great city was a rendezvous of all the active spirits of France; a great fair, as it were. So it is getting to be with the larger cities on our own continent. Going along any of the business streets and turning into any of the leading business houses, you will find upon inquiry, that perhaps every man in it came from the rural districts of New York or some other State, or perhaps from the other side of the ocean. Although we hear a good deal about "Young America," it would really seem as though young New York must be a myth or nearly so, the only representatives of its substance being spindle-shanked young Shanghais, "fast boys," "2.40 on the plank road" boys, etc.

To keep up great cities is a dreadful drain upon the country. It robs it of its vitality, and it is a noticeable fact that with the extravagant growth of cities, there is a falling of in the estimation placed upon agricultural pursuits. It is only in the South, where vast cities are unknown, that agriculture claims its full share of the talent, enterprise, capital and refinement of the people.

ALLIGATORS.—We notice that the *Herald* of yesterday, relates the killing of an Alligator, up near the Railroad dock. Said Alligator measuring some eleven feet seven inches, in length.

Yesterday a boy passed in the neighborhood of our office, with one of said alligator's paws in his hand, and even then, without any body to it, it looked dangerous. However, it set a knot of gentlemen to "talking alligator," and certainly we received no very exalted ideas of the taste or judgment of said reptiles in matters gastronomic, from their proclivity to swallow pine-knots, brick-bats, and pieces of cold iron. One gentleman spoke of one some eighteen feet long, captured somewhere over the river in years gone by, out of whose big teeth powder-horns had been made—or, perhaps, we should say powder holders, for *horns* they could hardly be called. Another spoke of catching the "critters" with a hook and line, stating the fact that one of them so hooked could be led along by the line as long as he could travel, following his leader as meekly as a dog, looking, moreover, as foolish as need be. From all we could learn, Lockwood's Folly, in our sister county of Brunswick, is a perfect head-quarters of the scaly fellows, as many as two hundred having been occasionally visible at one time, and we know the speaker must have been accurate, for he was connected with the last U. S. Census.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

WHO IS GENERAL CARRE?—The Orizaba, at New Orleans, in addition to the ablication and flight of Santa Anna, brings news that Gen. Carre had been appointed Provisional President, and General La Vega General-in-Chief of the army. La Vega, we suppose, is the same who always got taken prisoner during our troubles with Mexico, but who the Provisional President is we cannot say. Some disturbances had occurred, and Santa Anna's mother-in-law had lost her furniture by the "gutting" of her house. Some six or seven hundred of Santa Anna's escort had deserted and gone off to join Alvarez. We suppose Gen. Carre is only *locum tenens* to abide the arrival of the distinguished half-breed Alvarez.

Yesterday we did not know what to make of the "Gen. Carre," who was acting as provisional president of Mexico, since the abdication of Santa Anna. It turns out to be General Carrera. It seems that while Alvarez is advancing rapidly from the South, the Northern States are also moving, but not in unison with the South. The object of the Northern States appears to be the formation of a separate federal republic, with the view to an ultimate union with, or annexation to, this country. Connected with this North Mexican or Sierra Madre project, are several volunteers or filibusters from the United States, especially from Texas, who take the view that the only safety for slavery in Texas is in the organization of slave States, on the other side of the Rio Grande. This movement may succeed, or it may not. We do not think that under existing circumstances there is sufficient power in the central government to offer any effectual resistance to any such scheme, energetically undertaken. Nor have we any doubt, that it would be of advantage to the portion of Mexico to be annexed. The question would be whether such annexation would be to our advantage, and whether it could be effected without danger to the Union. It really seems that instead of annexing new territories we find it hard enough to get along with what we have, since a territorial government cannot be organized or a new State admitted without excitement almost tending to revolution. The Sierra Madre States may be annexed to the "United States of the South," but hardly to the present Union.

[*Daily Journal, 29th inst.*

"All that's *sweet* was made
But to be lost when *sweetest*."

We are indebted to Mr. Fentress, of Greensboro', N. C., for a present of a box of fine fruit, courteously brought down by Mr. Cummings, of this place. The extract from Moore was suggested by the unfortunate fact that some magnificent peaches had melted down in their own sweetness and run out of the bottom of the box, which was deeply to be regretted.

In the box with the peaches, were some fine specimens of apples, which we found catalogued "Buckingham," "Jackson," "Cairo," "Maiden's Blush," and some sort of Crab, which hung in a cluster almost like a bunch of grapes, and looked and tasted very pretty.

Our friends in the up country will soon be in direct communication with us by rail, and we hope to see our market supplied with the necessaries and luxuries of life from their fertile fields and orchards.

President Pierce, accompanied by his amiable lady, arrived at the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbriar county Va., on the 21st. In anticipation of his arrival, a meeting had been held and arrangements made to give him a cordial reception. Ex-President Tyler, on behalf of the visitors, tendered to the President the hospitalities of the State, and welcomed him to the Springs. Gov. Manning, of South Carolina, introduced him personally to such as might feel desirous to make his acquaintance. The address of Mr. Tyler, and the reply of Mr. Pierce were in excellent taste, and worthy of the distinguished speakers.

The feeling generally, seems to have been kind, social and patriotic.

SANTA ANNA AGAIN A FUGITIVE.—That most perturbed of Serene Highnesses, Santa Anna, it will be seen, has again abdicated, and Mexico has again drifted from her moorings, such as they were. Where she will bring up no one can tell, for, we presume, this revolution will be like all those which have preceded it, simply a change from one military dictatorship to another. There is no inherent power of self-government in that miserable country, which is fast drifting to barbarism. It has already reached that of anarchy. The real question which the state of our neighboring Republic presents to the United States, is very much like that brought forward by the Emperor Nicholas in his conversation with the British Ambassador, with regard to Turkey. Mexico is beyond question a "sick man," and will soon be a dead one. Who is to administer upon his estate? This country does not want it, and prudence would lead her to avoid it if possible. But is it possible? Will the current of events permit her to avoid it? May she not have to choose between a European Protectorate, over the Mexican Territory, or that of the United States? Mexico cannot be governed from within. She must fall to pieces. Who is to pick up the pieces? Will we consent that Louis Napoleon or some other European despot, jealous of our growth, shall do so? We think not. If the fate of Turkey constitutes the Eastern question, that of Mexico must soon come to be regarded as the Western Question, the solution of which cannot long be postponed. It is time that public attention was directed to it, and that we were prepared to look it in the face.

Alvarez is not much better than Santa Anna—not as good, we fear. He is not even a pure white man. He is a military adventurer, and not much at that. Santa Anna has, of course, feathered his own nest, and has the means to live in splendid style at Havana or elsewhere. He may visit New York, where he will most assuredly be a lion, a one legged lion. It would be a good idea for him to publish his autobiography *a la Barnum.* It would sell well if he would only tell the truth.

Items by the George Law.

The gold coined at the San Francisco Mint in July was $2,002,250.

It has been discovered that a number of the $50 Octagonal Slugs in circulation, have had the centre sawed out, and a plate of copper inserted, causing a loss of $15 on each piece.

It is said that Yankee Sullivan and Joe Winrow are in training for a prize fight, to take place in a couple of weeks.

The harvests in Oregon were rapidly ripening, with the most abundant prospects for all kinds of grain. The Oregon papers have glowing accounts of gold and lead mines. A Mr. Williams of Vancouver had been to the Northern Mines, and brought with him gold dust, reported to be worth $5,000. He reports that he never made less than $10 a day with a common pan.

The crops in Australia are said to be defective, owing to the partial drouth some time since experienced, and a considerable advance in prices has been the result. A branch mint has been established at Sidney.

The news from Acapulcho—a Mexican port on the Pacific—confirms the report of the success of the revolutionary attempt of Alvarez, who has ousted Santa Anna. He was making his way with constantly increasing forces to the city of Mexico.

The abandonment of Petropolski by the Russian forces is rather strange, after the unexpected resistance made there a few months since, and the known fact that the defences had in the mean time been much strengthened. It would seem that the garrison had left, carrying with them their guns and munitions of war, and are supposed to have sailed for the mouth of the Amoor river, situated on the opposite coast of Asia, in about the famous latitude of "Fifty-four, forty." The "fight" is very likely to come soon, as the allied fleet are hard after them. The Amoor river forms the boundary between the Chinese territories and those of Russia in Asia. It is said that very powerful fortifications have been erected there, and that the allies may expect a warm reception. The necessity for defending more important points will, no doubt, cause the withdrawal of the Russians from such exposed and comparatively valueless positions, the fate of which can exercise no influence upon the result of the pending struggle. The great duel is now being fought in the Black Sea, and the abandonment of Anapa, and the easy conquest of Kertch and Yenikale, prove that the whole Russian force is needed for the defence of Sebastopol.

We called in, this morning, at Mr. Whitaker's to see a portrait of Bishop Atkinson, of this diocese, painted for a gentleman of this place, by Mr. James Bogle of New York, a native, we believe of North Carolina. Those best acquainted with Bishop Atkinson, and therefore best fitted to pronounce an opinion upon that point, assure us that the likeness is a very good one, as the general effect of the painting is pleasing. The Bishop has a remarkably fine countenance, and the *pose* of the head is as nearly perfect as we can well imagine that a painting could be made. The Bishop is represented in the act of officiating, and consequently in his Episcopal vestments. The figure is about two-thirds of a full length, and if an improvement to the whole, as a work of art, might be suggested, we would remark that if a half length had been adopted it would have relieved the painter from attempting a point, the difficulties of which we have never yet seen fully overcome—we allude to the management of the hands and their accessories. Everybody who has ever felt confused, and every one has felt so at some time, knows that the hardest thing in the world is to know what to do with the hands. Painters find the same difficulty. The extreme snowiness of the vestments adds to the difficulty in this case, as it throws more or less of a brick-like color over the flesh tints with which it is brought into immediate contact, and we think the painter rather unnecessarily added to this by placing so exceedingly liberal a display of cambric in the left hand If we might be allowed the expression, we would say that, combined with the ruffles, etc., it looks almost like verging on foppishness, an idea totally at variance with the earnest and manly expression of the countenance.

But these are minor matters. The position, expression and attitude, as a whole, are very good, and the painting, on the whole, as a work of art, is highly meritorious, and will improve with age.

[*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

NEW YORK HARD SHELL CONVENTION.—The delegates appointed to the State Convention of the "Hard Shell" or "Adamantine" or "National Democrat" wing of the Democratic party in the State of New York, met last week at Syracuse. Green C. Bronson, Charles O'Conner, Samuel Beardsley and George W. Clinton were appointed delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention to be held next summer at Cincinnati. A. Schell, A. Ward, Joseph Sibley and H. S Cutting, alternates. A resolution denouncing the Administration was rejected by a vote of 60 to 33 Other indications were given, which look like a probability of a future union of the two sections into which the party in New York has been divided. The Convention adopted strong national resolutions.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The semi-weekly report of interments made in New Orleans on the 24th inst., in six out of ten cemeteries, show 196 deaths, of which 164 werefr om Yellow Fever.

K. N. ISM IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Know-Nothing State Council met at Richmond, Va., on the 23d inst., and adjourned on the 24th. We see little of importance in the proceedings, as reported by a correspondent of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, unless we attach that character to the following, but the paternity of the resolution is against it, for John Minor Botts never did touch anything that did not eventually fall through. The *Virginian* says:

An informal resolution, or rather a recommendation, was presented by Hon. John M. Botts, embracing the sentiment that both the secresy and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and that the naturalization laws should be totally repealed. The object was merely to ascertain the sense of the Council on the questions, and it was unanimously in the affirmative.

Sic transit. Connecticut Know-Nothingism admits all Protestants, native or foreign; South Carolina admits all natives, Protestant or Catholic; Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and, we presume, the great majority of the Southern States will do the same. How is it in North Carolina? Will the order here keep up the religious test after it has been abandoned all around? Will it keep closed doors? We shall see, what we shall see. Is not exclusion of Catholics an essential part of Know-Nothingism? Is it not a part of the oath prescribed to be taken? and yet the State councils coolly do away with it. Suppose the order no longer keeps up the fuss against "papists," what are its organs to do with all the bottled thunder they have been keeping in readiness for that dreadful old man the Pope? The idea of losing so much of the raw material is awful. We would respectfully suggest to the State council the propriety of allowing time for said steam to be peaceably blown off before the valves are shut down; for it is bound to come, and if it don't come out fairly and regularly, it will burst out and kill the organ-grinders—a catastrophe not to be contemplated without fear and trembling.

☞ We most firmly believe that everything, ants, mosquitos, all sorts of bugs and cockroaches included, was made and ordered for the best, and must, therefore, have uses and values of its own, although, sooth to say, we have never yet been able to discover them. Now, what *can* be the use of the gray, speckled mosquito—the fellow that prowls about in the day-time, singing and biting in the most malicious manner.—Surely it would be enough to bite, without singing over it. That is adding insult to injury. We don't like it. Then there is a great, enormous, thundering, prodigious big bug, about as big as a sweet potatoe, with wings that sail into the open door or window, and cavorts round your head in a distressing manner. We have made acquaintance with one that regularly pays us a visit about ten o'clock every forenoon, making a perfect riot in our quiet sanctum. We know it's the same fellow, for we took the law of him one day, throwing the whole revised statutes at his head. Since that time he is lame in two of his fourteen legs, and has a cast in his eye. That big bug we mean to kill. We don't like his looks.

Ants are no great favorites of ours; we don't like ants. They are a plague, a nuisance, a verminous set of little-waisted rascals. Who likes cockroaches? Nobody.

A TRUE HERO GONE.—The Norfolk and Petersburg papers bring the sad intelligence of the continued progress and increasing fatality of the epidemic at Norfolk. Among the victims to the disease we notice the name of Hunter Woodis, Esq., Mayor of Norfolk, who died on Sunday morning. Throughout the trying and terrible scenes in Norfolk, Mr. Woodis had remained at his post, never shrinking from danger, difficulty or fatigue, in his efforts to promote the public good, or relieve the sufferings of his fellow men. He has fallen in the path of duty—a nobler martyr—a truer hero than any which the records of the Crimea can produce, and with brighter laurels than war could bestow.

GEN. CASS.—Senator Sam. Houston, of Texas, having, in a recent letter, in which he comes out in favor of the K. N. party, referred to the position of Gen. Cass on the subject, saying that "General Cass has approved the platform of the American order as proclaimed to the world by the convention at 'Philadelphia.'" Gen. Cass comes out in a letter in the Detroit Free Press, contradicting such statement, and avowing his unchanged and unchangeable opposition to the new order. As anything from the distinguished veteran must be interesting to all parties, we shall take the opportunity of publishing the letter in full in our next.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker we have "The Hidden Path," by Marion Harland, a young lady of Virginia. It is neatly gotten up, and evinces considerable talent and good taste.

Also, from the same, Putnam's Monthly for September. A glance at its table of contents convinces us that it is a very interesting and valuable number. It contains the conclusion of the excellent tale of "Twice Married." Also, a continuation of the very able and interesting article on "The Armies of Europe," with nearly a dozen other well written papers. 25 cents a number.

CONVICTION OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A man named Hezekiah Hudson, who was committed to the Jail of Prince Edward's County, Virginia, on charge of passing couterfeit money, but who made his escape from Jail at that time, and was subsequently re-taken, had his trial week before last at Prince Edward's C. H. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Hudson was, on last Saturday week, safely lodged in the Virginia State Penitentiary. The counterfeit money found in his possession was mainly on the State and Cape Fear Banks, of North Carolina, and the Camden Bank, South Carolina. One of the officers of the Cape Fear Bank was in attendance as a witness to prove the spurious character of the bills purporting to be issued by that institution.

It seems that Col. Kinney's prospects in Nicaragua are not as flattering as they had been represented.—A correspondent of the New York Express says that Col. Kinney is at San Juan with about 20 men, half of them sick, and the rest "lying around loose," drunk, ragged, and in a most wretched condition.

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—There seems to be a falling off in the number of hogs in Kentucky this year, as compared with last year, of about twelve and a half per cent. This is owing to the short corn crop of last year.

☞ Charles Gee has been appointed Postmaster at Weldon, N. C., vice N. Peterson declined.

Yellow Fever.

This disease is prevailing with fearful mortality at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va. Many of the best citizens have fallen victims to the fell destroyer, and the two cities have been almost depopulated by the flight of all who could get away.

It will be remembered that Dr. Nott, a distinguished physican of Mobile, predicted two years ago that the same fever, which was then so malignant in Mobile and New Orleans, would gradually sweep along the entire Atlantic coast.

Last summer it visited Savannah and Charleston: now it is at Norfolk. How Wilmington has escaped can only be accounted for by the extraordinary sanitary features of the locality.

Whether the prediction of Dr. Nott was predicated on a correct theory, or otherwise, the literal fulfillment of it is a remarkable coincidence.

The Yellow Fever is also prevailing in New Orleans, but with less than its usual mortality. Mobile has thus far escaped.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Yellow Fever is abating in this city. The deaths last week comprise 471, including 357 from the fever.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The steamer North Star arrived here this morning from Southampton, with dates one day later than received per Pacific.

Advices from the Baltic say that the allied fleet anchored off Sweaborg on the morning of the 7th, and the bombardment was to commence the same afternoon.

The United States mail steamship Arago arrived at Havre from New York on the evening of the 10th.

Via Trieste, we learn that the French and English were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wishes of the Circassians, who were, however, unable to oppose the fleet. Gen. Vivian had gone to the Black Sea to choose a landing place for troops somewhere near Batoum.

The London corn market was quiet, with, in some cases a recovery of 1s.

The market for foreign securities was better. Consols on the 11th, the day of the sailing of the Pacific, closed at 90 7-8 a 91 for money, and 91 a 91⅛ payable Sept. 6th. After the regular hours transactions took place at an advance of ¼.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Daniel Webster, from San Juan, has just arrived, bringing 350 passengers and upwards of $700,000 in specie.

The Daniel Webster reports that a terrific hurricane visited the Mosquito coast on the night of the 14th instant, causing a total loss of the British sloop-of-war Wolverine, on the island of St. Andrew's. Her cutter reached San Juan on the 16th with despatches for the steam frigate Buzzard for assistance. The latter left immediately for the scene of the disaster.

Later from the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—The steamship Nautilius has arrived with later advices from the Rio Grande. The passengers state that nothing decisive had occurred. The revolutionists, confident of the downfall of Santa Anna, were awaiting that event. Gen. Woll held Matamoras. A letter from Brownville states that Zacatecas was to have pronounced on the 10th inst. St. Luis Potosi had already pronounced. Vidauri had been reinforced by 1500 men, and was to have moved on Matamoras on the 20th inst.

The Campaign in Moldavia and Wallachia—Spain and the Allies—Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A letter received in this city from a reliable source in Paris, per last steamer, states positively that the Emperor Napoleon will command the troops in the forthcoming campaign in Moldavia and Wallachia.

The same letter also asserts that the twenty-five thousand troops furnished by Spain are not to be sent immediately to the Crimea, but will be marched into France to supply the places of those sent to the Principalities.

Letters from leading houses in Liverpool predict that money will soon be easier, as, apart from the regular imports from America and Australia, the return of gold sent to France for the new loan, and not wanted, will be very considerable.

The Flight of Santa Anna from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Fuller advices from Mexico inform us that Santa Anna left the capital on the pretence of proceeding in person to quell the revolution in Vera Cruz.

On the 13th istant the citizens of Mexico adopted the plan of Ayuntama. During the excitement following Santa Anna's desertion, the office of the Universal newspaper and upwards of forty other buildings were demolished. The military interfered, killing forty persons and wounding many more.

Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th, in conformity with a request of the provisional government, and chose Carrera President for six months. They also ordained the freedom of the press The statue of Santa Anna was trampled upon by the populace.

Late and Important from Mexico.—Abdication of Santa Anna, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The steamer Orizaba, has arrived from Vera Cruz. She brings dates to the 22d August.

Santa Anna left the city of Mexico on the 9th Aug., with an escort of 2,500 men. He signed his abdication at Perote, and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz, for Havana.

Intelligence from Acapulco states that Alvarez was making his way to the city of Mexico, with his army, which was constantly increasing in numbers.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The steamer George Law has arrived from Aspinwall, with late dates from California. She brings nearly $1,300.000 in specie.

The banking house of Hamlet & Davis of Nevada, had suspended payment. Their liabilities are very large.

It is asserted that new developments of a curious nature, have turned up in the affairs of Adams & Co., in which Santa Anna seems to be implicated. Santa Anna's complicity has relation to the coining of Mexican ounces of gold. An expose of the whole affair will shortly be made by an individual recently connected with the house of Adams & Co.

The mining news of California is flattering. The markets were moderately active. Flour was steady. Rio and Java coffee 19 a 20 cts. Provisions better.—Mess beef $23 a 23½.

The telegraph was in operation across the Isthmus. The George Law brings a despatch, which states that, when the French and Russian fleets arrived at Petropoulowaki, they found the town deserted and the fortifications dismantled.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The steamer Lebanon sailed to-day for Liverpool with $300,000 in specie. The Union also sailed with 600,000 in specie. Both vessels carried out a large number of passengers.

Philadelphia Items.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—The Commander of the Navy Yard here has received orders to fit out the sloop-of-war St. Louis for sea in six days.

The workmen employed in the Navy Yard here have contributed $2,300 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Norfolk.

Relief for Norfolk and Portsmouth.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—At a meeting of the Virginians in this city, it has been resolved to send ten nurses to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and subscriptions are being raised to defray the expenses. They will leave immediately.

Serious Accident—Three Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—On Sunday morning, between four and five o'clock, as the steamer Elm City from New Haven was coming through Hurl Gate, she ran down a row boat, containing Joseph Stratten, ship carver; James Lester, hardware merchant, and Richard Roberts, an attache of the Post-Office, all of whom are believed to have been drowned.

Texas Election.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The majority for Pease, Democrat, for Governor of Texas, is 6000.

Fall Elections.

Elections have yet to be held this year, we believe, in twelve States. In most all of them Legislature and State officers are to be chosen, and in four of them Representatives to Congress. Of the latter class are Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Maryland, which are entitled in the aggregate to twenty-three members. The elections will take place as follows:—

California, Tuesday, September 4; Vermont, Tuesday, September 10; Maine, Tuesday, September 10; Georgia, Monday, October 1; Pennsylvania, Tuesday, October 5; Indiana, Tuesday, October 9; Ohio, Tuesday, October 9; Louisiana, Monday, November 5; Mississippi, Monday, November 5; New York, Tuesday, November 6; Wisconsin, Tuesday, November 6; Maryland, Wednesday, November 7; Massachusetts, Monday, November 12.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—There have been filed about two hundred and ten thousand applications for bounty land, of which number thirty-seven thousand were filed during the month of March. Thus far about twenty-two thousand warrants have been issued, confined exclusively to applications made in March. Fifteen thousand more cases filed during that month remain unacted upon, but the pension officers are exerting themselves to the utmost to forward the warrants to the applicants or their agents. It is supposed that several weeks will elapse before claims filed the first of April will be reached.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST.—We don't hear much about the religious test in the constitution of New Hampshire now-a-days. Some of the persons that are now leading Know-Nothings used to be much distressed at the injustice it inflicts upon the Catholics. The inciter and apologist of the Louisville demons thought in 1852 that New Hampshire was a "miserable abode of most infamous bigotry," and that "liberal minded Protestants should set their faces against her as long as she retains the infamous test in her constitution."

Know-Nothingism Abroad.

The last number of Westminster, in the course of an article, touches upon the secret political order of the Know-Nothings. We make the following extract:—

We know not to which of the leaders of this agitation the idea of a secret society suggested itself.—Perhaps it was borrowed from the Jesuitism against which it contends; and there may be some pretext for it in the excuse alleged by the "Know-Nothing" Lodges in their manifesto, that without secrecy in its early formation, no young independent party with independent objects, can survive the attacks and allurements of the old parties with their selfish objects. Nevertheless, we believe that there is something in the nature of a Democracy which gives an especial attraction to secret societies. There is in them an appearance of exclusiveness, an imitation of an aristocracy, which is alluring. However this may be, the success of this movement, though now apparently on the wane, has been wonderful. When Mr. Robertson was in America, a little more than a year ago, the "Know-Nothings" were only just heard of; their lodges now profess to number many hundreds of thousand of voters; through every State they are contesting and, until lately in Virginia, generally carrying the elections, whether for Congress, State Legislature, or Governorships; and if they can agree upon a candidacy for the Presidency, there is a strong probability that they may secure his election. So speedy and overpowering a success would have been impossible without some real principle was introduced, and, indeed, there is a principle asserted by this new party, than which none can be more important, viz: the principle of Nationality. The Americans are still so English, that as Englishmen we cannot but rejoice over this assertion of American feeling; and as Protestants, it is pleasant for us to mark a manifestation of Protestantism. Nevertheless there are two great evils incident to the movement, to which we cannot but allude. The secrecy in its organization may have been expedient in the formation of the society, and it may be congenial to the character of the people; but surely it is repugnant to the idea of a Republic, where every citizen ought to be responsible to his fellows for the fulfilment of the citizenship. Nor can we believe that the despotic government to which every secret society must be submitted, and which we understand is in this case most stringent, will long be submitted to by men so unused to dictation. Already we see symptoms of growing insubordination; the Lodge members will not always vote as they are ordered; and the sympathy of those outside, supports them against the threats and opprobrium of their fellow-members.

The secresy, however, may be got rid of; not so, we fear, the religious intolerance which seems to be inseparable from the principles of the movement. In the manifesto above alluded to, this intolerance is indeed denied; nevertheless, there is abundant proof of its actual, not to say virulent, activity. By the second article of the Constitution of the Order, each member "must be a Protestant, born of Protestant parents, reared under Protestant influence," and if united to a Roman Catholic wife, "he is not eligible to any office." The third article defines "the object of this organization" to be, "to resist the insidious policy of the Church of Rome, and other foreign influence, against the institutions of our country, by placing in all offices in the gift of the people, or by appointment, none but native-born Protestant citizens." The oaths are most solemn; every "Know-Nothing" binds himself, therefore, to exclude a large number of his fellow-citizens from all share in the administration:—the exclusion from all share in the government, that is, the deprivation of the franchise, will be a natural consequence. It would be well, however, if political disabilities were all that were aimed at. We have by us many numbers of the Know-Nothing, or American Crusader, a Boston paper, which professes to be the most influential organ of the Order, and which boasts of its 400,000 readers. We defy Ireland to produce such a paper; it is the most rabid Orangeism served up with American slang, and even the Tablet is not more intolerant, while it is far less vulgar. It is full of exhortations to exclude all Catholics from companionship, and all Irish from employment; and this farrago of fanaticism and selfishness is made attractive by tales describing the abominations of celibacy with a pruriency which can only be equalled in England by Reynolds' "Mysteries of the Court." The effect of this teaching is evident enough in the style and temper of the correspondence which is inserted both in prose and verse. It is not sad to see America thus entering upon that course of polemical conflict which has been the curse of Ireland and England also. Our experience, instead of being a warning, appears to excite them to emulation, of the same: the cause of Romanism will be aided, not injured. Believing, as we do most firmly, that from the influence of the Romish Church there follows, and always must follow, social degredation and national subservience, we mourn over this spirit of persecution, not only because it is an imitation, but because it is an aggravation of Romanism.

The fear of priestly power in the States, though perhaps not unnatural, is unreasonable. The Roman Catholics are indeed absolutely increasing, because of the foreign immigrations; but they are relatively diminishing by the conversion of many of the immigrants. The Irish as they improve in circumstances notoriously cease, either themselves or their children, to be Catholics. Archbishop MacHale preached in Connaught against the *exodus*, because of what he calls its irreligious effect; and according to the statistics of Mr. Mullen, an American priest, the Roman Catholics in the States are scarcely two millions.* The faith which Protestant ascendancy and territorial tyrrany had wound round the Celtic heart, becomes loosened by the possession of republican equality; let the Protestants of America enact the penal laws of Ireland, or exhibit its Orangeism, and they will quickly restore to the priests their influence. Persecution is a game by which Romanism is sure to gain.

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* Everett's "Journal," p. 36. By the last Census (1850) the "Church accommodation" for Roman Catholics is only for 676,721—not one-sixth of the accommodation for the Methodists, nor one-twentieth of that for all the sects combined. See DeBow's "Census," p. 137.

No Breach in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Northampton county, held their convention, at Easton, Pa., on Monday. It had been supposed the friends of Gov. Reeder would take this occasion to make a demonstration in his favor, and pass resolves against the administration on account of his removal. But it did not happen so. Senator Broadhead, being invited to attend the meeting, made a long and forcible address, at the conclusion of which the meeting passed the following resolves:

Resolved, That as Democratic citizens of Northampton county, we adhere to those republican and constitutional principles under which, in the state and nation, the democracy have so often achieved a victory, and which have made our country the pride and wonder of the world, developed her resources, increased her commerce, extended her flag, cemented the bonds of her Union, thereby attaining a political and commercial position second to none in the rank of civilized states.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the compromise measures of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, and in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska acts which repeal the Missouri compromise, and which provide for the admission of said territories as states, "with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission," it being the "true intent and meaning of the said act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institution in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

The convention dispersed with three cheers for Democracy. Those who expected to see the Democracy of Northampton county shaken by Mr. Reeder, are disappointed.

MAILING LETTERS ON BOARD THE CARS.—Complaints are again made to the deparment that letters are mailed on board the cars to the injury of the business of the post office. The department decides that a post office is the place, and the only proper place for mail letters; and they are permitted to be mailed at the cars only to meet the exigencies of those who cannot with reasonable diligence, get them to a post office before the closing of the out-going mail, and instructs mail agents to refuse to receive or mail all letters which they have reason to know or believe have been tendered to them under any other circumstances. Persons who have become fiended with the postmaster of a town have been known to combine for the purpose of injuring the business and revenue of the post office by employing an agent to collect letters and mail them at the cars. The department will use all lawful means to counteract and suppress all such combinations.

■Democratic majority in Texas, 6,000.

From the Ashville News.

☞We have been very much amused by the following article, which we give entire from "the Wilmington *Herald*:—

"THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—The election of Mr. Clingman in the above District is conceded. The latest intelligence we have is from the Spartanburg (S. C.) Express of the 9th inst., which learns 'from an intelligent and active supporter of Mr. Carmichael in Rutherfordton,' (by a private letter dated 7th inst., received just as the Express was going to press,) that all the counties in the District but four had been heard from, and that enough of *these four* was known to give Clingman a majority of *one thousand* votes.

It is a pleasure to know that in all probability the majority for this pestilent politician is cut down about one-half—perhaps even more—and that his own county, Buncombe, repudiated him. While we hardly expected his defeat, we yet had hoped that in a District Whig by over 2,500 votes, that a sufficient number of members of that party would have voted to secure the election of Mr. Carmichael. And why they did not do so is a problem in politics too difficult for us at this distance, to solve. Clingman had betrayed and deserted the party, had gone over to the other side, given the State to Pierce and then to Bragg, was opposed by one who had been consistent in advocacy of Whig principles, and yet Whigs are found in sufficient numbers to vote for the former in preference to the latter, as to secure his election and the consequent misrepresentation in Congress of the majority of the people of the District. This fashioning of clubs to break one's political head with, is one of those operations we should conceive to be particularly disagreeable. Yet our Mountain friends seem to relish the sport. We confess our inability to understand all this. It seems to us that the members of a party, if the principles of that party are worth sustaining, owe an allegiance not bounded by mere district lines, but universal. An allegiance that overtops mere personal preference in the general good of the organization. If the Whigs of the Mountain District were disposed out of friendly regard to Mr. Clingman to support him in preference to Mr. Carmichael, yet it strikes us that they should have considered the interests of their party elsewhere, and have sacrificed their individual preference in order that the organization as such might triumph. You may speak of the tyranny of party, but a strict adherence to its rules is the only way to ensure success. Mere political associations cannot exist, or at best, they have but a sickly existence, when individual members place themselves in opposition to the plain requirements of the party, and, to secure personal ends, endanger general results.—The result of the action of a large portion of the Whigs of the Mountain District is confirmatory of this. In supporting Mr. Clingman they have prostrated their friends, and given a rude rebuff to the party which it may take years to undo.

But at the same time it proves this—that the American party is very far from being 'a Whig concern' in the mountains. For, if Carmichael had received that vote he would have been elected by near 3000 majority."

Before noticing the most remarkable feature of this article, let us correct some of the figures. He says that this District is Whig by over 2500 votes. Why last year General Dockery, who had nothing like the Whig vote, got a majority in the District of 3,443, and now Mr. Clingman has a majority of 1,495—making a difference of some 5000 votes. A great ass certainly in twelve months. From the Herald's way of looking at the thing, we don't wonder that its Editor is out of humor with the people up here. But the case for him is even much worse than this. In most of the Presidential elections which preceded the Scott and Pierce contest, the majorities for the Whig candidates exceeded four thousand votes in the District as then laid off. Gen. Scott's vote was, however, cut down to some 1300 majority only. On the re-districting the State, immediately following this election, the Herald's political friends in the Legislature, with such other help as they were able to procure, with a view of defeating Mr. Clingman, undertook to make the District still stronger Whig. They accordingly took away Cleaveland and Alexander, the Caldwell portion of which, like Cleaveland, was altogether Democratic, and put on the strong Whig counties of Wilkes and Watauga—making the District it is true some 300 miles long, and very inconvenient to canvass—but adding some 2000 to its former overwhelming Whig majority. As the District now is constituted, if men voted according to the old party lines and associations, the Whig majority would not be far either way from 6000. And yet Mr. Clingman has been elected by nearly fifteen hundred majority. According to the Herald's manner of looking at the result, it appears that his party has sustained a loss of more than seven thousand votes in this one District. We agree with our cotemporary that such a thing is almost enough to disturb the equanimity of a political saint, much less a frail brother like the Editor of the Herald.

But he says the people here have elected Mr. Clingman to *misrepresent* the District in Congress. What a singular mistake! Why of the eight thousand and odd who voted for Mr. Clingman, we do not know a single one who differs materially in principle from him, or who does not in the main approve his course as a Representative. On the contrary many of those who voted against him admit that they have no objections to his course in Congress, and are even pleased with his acts as a Representative. We doubt if any Representative in the Union is more generally endorsed in this respect than Mr. C.

The late contest, however, turned chiefly on the merits of the Know Nothing or "American" party, though Mr. C.'s course was brought up to view in such aspects as his opponents thought calculated to injure him. His strenuous opposition to the new party was fully endorsed and sustained by his supporters. The Herald may rest assured that a large majority of this District are dead against the order—a larger one even than Mr. C.'s majority, for the false reports circulated against him, lost a number of votes of men who were hostile to the order. It ought also to be remembered that Mr. Clingman had not only to fight the new Nothing organization, extensively ramified as it was, and his old political enemies, but also had the active opposition of almost the entire bar, consisting of more than thirty members of influence, and a large number of preachers, of different denominations, who electioneered actively against him. These efforts were aided by four newspapers published in the District. But Mr. C. should have succeeded against these influences, and many others which might be named, is a high compliment to the intelligence and independence of our voters. The District would today, in our opinion, poll a majority of three thousand votes against the order, for it is losing ground daily since the election.

But we wish now to call the attention of everybody to the most striking feature of the Herald's article, viz: its complaint of this District because the *Whigs did not vote for Mr. Carmichael*. Why the ears of everybody have been stunned for the last six months with the loud and repeated declarations of the Herald and its co-laborers to the effect that both the old parties, Whig and Democratic, were *dead*—that they had long been rotten and corrupt, and ought to have died much sooner than they did, and that every one must leave them as Lot did Sodom and Gomorrah, and run for refuge to the only hope of safety, the new "American" party. And now, after all this hubbub, our people are to be snuffed at and kicked out of decent society because they did not stick to the Whig party! Why, Mr. Carmichael was forced to admit, on every stump, that he had quit the Whig party himself and joined a new order. If the Whig party was not abandoned and given over, we ask why did the Herald and other Whigs nominate and support for Congress in that District David Reid, a Democrat? Why did they likewise nominate such other Democrats for Congress as Latham, and Jas. B. Shepherd, and Samuel N. Stowe? Why did they beat down John Kerr, in his strong Whig District? Were all these acts and declarations only intended to deceive the people, and is the "white robe so soon thrown off of the black worm's back?"

If the Editor of the Herald thinks independent freemen of the mountains will follow him in such turnings and windings about, if he thinks they will endure political deception and hypocrisy, he is much mistaken. Regarding the old party issues as past, they have taken their stand against Know Nothingism, and they will maintain it. Hereafter, without regard to former party prejudices and divisions, they mean to stand by the constitution and the rights of the south, and will support and uphold sound and true men, in spite of all complaints from any quarter. The cause of true Republicanism, patriotism, and fidelity to the south, was never stronger in the Mountain District than it is to-day.

As we have published the Herald's complaint against our fellow citizens, will it do the same by our reply, so that those who have seen the charge may have the opportunity of seeing the defence?

From the Pennsylvanian.

Practical Amalgamation.

It would seem that "madness rules the hour."—Infatuation may be termed the parent of insanity. But yesterday, comparatively, the know-nothing abolitionists simply asked that negroes should enjoy their freedom. To-day, nothing short of practical amalgamation will answer. The twenty-fourth ward—comprising West Philadelphia, Kingsessing, Blockley, and Belmont—is subject to the despotism of know-nothingism. Fortunately for the community, it is divided into several school districts, or we should probably have our daughters disgraced and demoralized by having filthy negresses placed beside them in the public schools. An order has gone forth, so far as the Hestonville schools are concerned, that white and black *females*, and white and black males, shall sit side by side promiscuously in the public schools, and such is to be the future daily arrangement and intercourse of the two races. Who are the school directers at Hestonville that dare insult public opinion by so gross an attempt to degrade white females down to the level of the negroes? Is this the first step towards practical amalgamation? Where are John W. Ashmead and Jacob Broom, who reside in that vicinity, and, as leaders in the secret order, have declared that they were opposed to a social intermingling of the white and black races?—Can we place any faith in their assertions, when they permit such vile conduct to transpire under their very eyes, on the part of the creatures whom they raised to power? Are the white inhabitants of Hestonville so lost to shame that they will permit their daughters to attend schools where they are to inhale the *aroma* of a *savory* negress, and have their pride and self-respect reduced to the African standard? We desire as much as any one to see the negro elevated in the scale of intellect and morals; but we shall resist to the last extremity the corruption of the white race to effect even this desirable object. In the far distant future, when the African's skin shall have lost its tint, and his flesh its odor—when his mind shall have caught the Promethean fire of the white man—then amalgamation may be practicable; but not until then. Who are the school directors of Hestonville? Can any one inform us?

We understand that one of the railroad companies between this and a neighboring city has recently adopted the practice of putting whites and blacks in the same passenger cars. If so, there is every probability of difficulty arising out of the matter. No gentleman will permit a negress to jostle his wife and daughters in the cars, and we may expect to hear of trouble if the railroad company persists in their determination.

Loan of France.

In our last we enumerated the war loans thus far made. Since then a late arrival gives us the particulars of the great success which has attended the measure, as follows:

Asked for.....750,000,000f. or $140,000,000
310,000 persons subscribed....3,600,000,000f or $675,000,000

The subscriptions of 50f. amounted to 235,000,000f, leaving 515,000,000f. to be apportioned among the subscribers for sums over 50f. The singular part of the loan is that 10 per cent. being required, 360,000,000f., or $67,500,000, should be paid in at notice without any visible effect upon the markets.

In the departments there were 230,000 subscribers of more than 1,000,000,000f., and 200,000,000f., or nearly one-third the sum asked, were subscribed in Germany, Holland, England, &c. Such an immense financial success cannot but give great moral strength to the government of France, manifesting, as it does, the confidence of the people at home and abroad in the French Emperor, and sympathy in the war. The loan rose to 4 per cent. premium on the results being known.

The abundance of capital in the hands of the people is also manifest, and is not the least remarkable feature of the whole transaction. This is more particularly the case in the departments, where one-third more money than the whole amount asked for was subscribed, and where, according to the rule of apportionment, one-third of the loan will be awarded.—Under the circumstances, the result will be probably the setting free of capital previously unemployed.

The English government resorts to the old plan of Exchequer notes, to the extent of £7,000,000 sterling. These will hereafter be funded, and the government have appropriated, in all, $150,000,000 more to war purposes. As yet, these vast loans do not appear to have affected the prices of stocks, and probably will not until revived business, consequent upon large crops, shall cause a demand for money. If the war is to continue, in face of revived business and continued demaud for money, a depression in value would seem to be inevitable.

It is said that a scheme is on foot to consolidate all the Telegraph lines in the United States into one association. A new company expects to control the Morse and House patents by October next, and also to be the owner of the lines already built north, south, and east of the city of New York. The New York Herald says:

"Should the project be carried out, the company will find it to its advantage to own all the lines in the country, and to build as many more as the increase of traffic demands. It will likewise be for the interest of present owners of lines to hand them over to an association which will obviously be able to defy competition. To the inland network of lines, the new company adds the interoceanic line, and will thus be the telegraphic agent of the whole American world."

The New Orleans Delta, also, states that it has heard

"A rumor that some ten or twelve capitalists at the north have decided to accept proposals to lease for twenty years, with the privilege of thirty or more, all the eastern telegraph lines to Buffalo: all the lines to Washington, and the Washington and New Orleans line. If the arrangement can be consummated, it is said they propose expending about half a million of dollars in cash to put the lines in efficient working order. The Washington and New Orleans line, it is reported, is to be rebuilt in the most substantial manner, and mostly under ground, in a way lately discovered, by which New Orleans and New York can be in instant communication. We give the rumor as we heard it, not vouching for its correctness, but hoping that it may prove true."

Senator Benjamin.

This Senator from Louisiana, has written a very sensible letter against the Know Nothings. He states the grounds of his opposition to them as follows:

"Because they are anti-Republican, in refusing rights to all American citizens.

"Because they violate the spirit, if not the very letter of the Constitution, by the proscription of citizens on the ground of their religious belief.

"Because they are a retrogression towards the errors of the dark ages, in tending towards a union of church and State, a union equally dangerous to civil and religious liberty.

"Because they present issues addressed to the passions and prejudices of the people, and thus tend to divert their attention from those higher subjects over which it is their duty to keep ceaseless watch.

"Because, above all, they infringe that priceless privilege of a freeman, the right of independent personal action, guided by independent personal judgment.

"If not one of all these objections, insuperable in my opinion, existed against this organization, I repeat that I would refuse to join a body held together, not by the ties of a common belief in certain principles and measures of public policy, but simply by their preference of themselves as the right class of men for officeholders. Even if this preference were wise and judicious, such an association does not deserve the name of a party in a republic! It lacks the essential elements of one—it is a baseless fabric, unsubstantial and ephemeral."

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

HICKSFORD, Aug. 25, 1855.

Dear Express:—The Freemans (father and son,) have just left the jail of this place in custody of the Sheriff of Brunswick county and a strong guard, to be taken to Brunswick Court House, where they will be tried before an examining Court to-morrow. There is some apprehension that a rescue will be attempted on the road, and some suspicion is entertained that there is a large gang, with whom the Freemans have been associated for the purpose of kidnapping negroes.

The jail of Brunswick county having been burnt sometime since, the court of that county selected the jail here for the safe-keeping of the prisoners.

AN OLD THIEF.—The fellow calling himself "Henry Abbott," who escaped from officer Tyler's custody last Tuesday morning, turns out to be an old penitentiary bird, whose real name is Bernard Handlin. The *Dispatch* understands he is a tailor by trade, and was convicted of stealing cloth from his employer in Lynchburg, in the spring of 1853, and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of one year, which term expired on the 26th of June last.

Kansas—Governor Reeder—State Constitution.

We publish below the Message of Ex-Governor Reeder to the House of Representatives of Kansas, in which he announced his removal from office. Some of the Kansas papers represent that this communication filled the members with delight, though they properly restrained all indecent manifestations of their joy.

Message from Gov. Reeder.

The private Secretary of Gov. Reeder presented the following message from His Excellency, the Ex-Governor of Kansas:

To the Honorable the members of the Counsil and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN:—Although in my message to your bodies, under date of the 21st ult., I stated that I was unable to convince myself of the legality of your session at this place, for reasons then given; and, although that opinion still remains unchanged; yet, inasmuch as my reasons were not satisfactory to you, and the bills passed by your Houses have, up to this time, been sent to me for approval; it is proper that I should inform you that after your adjournment, of yesterday, I received official notification that my functions, as Governor of the Territory, were terminated. No successor having arrived, Secretary Woodson will, of course, perform the duties of the office as acting Governor.

A. H. REEDER.

SHAWNEE MISSION SCHOOL, Aug. 16, 1855.

The action of the committee of the Legislature to which was committed the subject of the formation of a State Constitution and the propriety of applying for admission into the Union, was as follows:

Shall Kansas be a State Immediately.

The committee to whom was referred Dr. Stringfellow's act to provide for the call of a Convention to form a State Constitution reported "that it would be premature to provide for the calling of a Convention to form a State Constitution without first submitting the question to the people at the polls, as to whether they desire such a step to be taken, even if the proposition was concluded that we posses or will possess by the proposed time the requisite population.—There are other reasons of importance which would tend to the conviction that the bill is premature, which will appear from a mere suggestion. Kansas will apply for admission as a slave State, and if admitted at all it must be done partly by Northern votes. In the present state of fanatical excitement existing in some of the non-slaveholding States, there is some doubt whether we would be admitted into the Union with a slavery clause in our Constitution, for it will be charged that Kansas does not possess the requisite population—a charge which cannot be statistically and officially refuted. In view of all the circumstances, the committee are of the opinion that Kansas should not apply for admission into the Union as long as there is a question as to her right to demand admission by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"The committee herewith propose a substitute to the said bill which provides the initiatory step, the calling of said convention. They would, therefore, recommend the rejection of said bill and the passage of the substitute.

"JOSEPH C. ANDERSON,
"O. H. BROWNE,
"F. J. MARSHALL.

"The substitute was read twice and considered as engrossed.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—Preparation and Planting of Tobacco.—In looking over the proof-sheets of the agricultural report, we find an excellent treatise on the raising, planting, and management of tobacco, by Mr. J. F. Edmunds, of Mecklenburg, Virginia, a gentleman who has had twelve years of successful experience in the cultivation of this plant. We make the following extract:

"Old land, or that which has been cultivated, after thrown into horizontal beds four feet wide, and, when ready for planting, a hand should be selected, prepared with a measure three feet long, which is to be his guide in 'stepping' off the beds. With a little attention, and measuring occasionally, he can soon be acurate in the length of his step, which should be three feet. The hoe hands follow on, and at track or foot-print a deep and thorough chopping is made, so that the space for the reception of the plant is deep and fine. The plant is then inserted, and a mark descending from it to the water furrow is now made with the planting stick. The object of this mark is to drain off the water, and prevent the soil from running together and becoming hard about the plants by hasty rains, which are sometimes very injurious. There is some diversity of opinion whether beds, as a preparation for planting, are preferable to hills. I am decidedly in favor of beds. On high lands half the amount of labor usually devoted to a hill, if bestowed on the bed, will make a much finer and softer situation for the plant. In making hills much labor is lost: the top of the hill, being made up, must be cut off or dragged down before planting. In preparing the bed every lick counts; all the labor is condensed and confined to the space for the reception of plants. Beds retain moisture longer than hills, being not so much exposed to the action of the sun and winds: and this is of great consequence, especially when the plant is drooping and weak from transplanting."—*Washington Union.*

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—The official majority for Morehead, for Governor, is 4,403.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " }
John Dawson,
Miles Costin,
Owen Fennell,
Chas. Henry,
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, } Sampson County.
William Faison,
Patrick, Murphy,
Owen R. Kenan, } Duplin County.
J. M Middleton,
Jere Pearsall,
Col. C. D. Hill,
H. N. Howard, } Brunswick County.
T. G. Sellers,
D. L. Russell,
John Mercer,
A. J. Jones, } Columbus County.
Alfred Smith,
Col. J. G. McDugald, } Bladen County.
" J. O. Daniel,
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigession and its kindred ills. To such, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverence in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

Aug. 27, 1855.—302-tf0Sd&w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

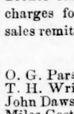
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of H. Fleishman & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm is to be settled by H. Fleishman, who is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm of H. Fleishman & Co.

H. FLEISHMAN.
L. SCHWARZMAN.

All persons having claims against said firm will please present them, and all those indebted to said firm will please make payment without delay to H. FLEISHMAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 13, 1855.—[290-2w—50-1m

NOTICE.



TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Duplin county, on the 25th inst., a MULATTO BOY, between 25 and 30 years of age; weighs about 150 lbs.; about 5½ feet high, having a scar on the elbow of the right arm, and also on the left wrist, caused by a burn. Said boy is a slave, and says his name is EPHRAIM, and that he belongs to JAMES PRETCHET, of Brunswick county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.

Aug. 28, 1855.—[303-1t—52-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to

M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.

August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, at the residence of Alexander Graham, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Hector McNeil, Mr. ARCHIBALD PURCELL to Miss MARGARET G. HOBDAY, of DeSoto County, Mississippi.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—August, 1855.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 26—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Schr. Lama, Harke, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Master; with naval stores.

27—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanbokkelen.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Sun, McKimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh & Co.

27th—Stmr. Enterprise, Dickey, from Roberson's Landing, to George Harriss.

Stmr. Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to P. Prioleau & Co.; with naval stores.

28th—Stmr. Scottish Chief, Banks, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

IN BELOW—Schr. Joseph Lawrence, Rogers, from Mill-Stone Point, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; discharging stone at Zeke's Island.

Aug. 28.—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

29.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanbokkelen.

29—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; in ballast.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Chapman, from New London, Ct., via Zekes Island, to Ridder & Martin.

30—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanbokkelen.

CLEARED.

Aug. 25—Schr. W. L. Springs, Willetts, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Daniels, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

27—Brig David Duffell, Belcher, for Salem, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

27—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

28—Schr. Henry Nutt, Holton, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, for Shallotte, by Anderson & Savage.

25—Brig Benjamin Cushing, Cottrell, for the West Indies, by George Houston; with shingles, and steam sawed lumber.

Aug. 28.—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

28—Schr. Samuel Bolton, Podger, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with 110 boxes and 680 bbls. spirits turpentine, 24,233 feet ship plank.

29—Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, for New York, by J. R. Blossom.

29.—Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Enterprise, Dickscy, for South Washington, by George Harriss.

Aug. 29—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Sun, McRimmon, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Marsh & Co.

30—Schr. Onward, Smith, for Baltimore, by G. & D. McRae & Co.; with 180,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Bennett Flanner, Applegitt, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Mary Powell, Blake, for New York, by O. Burns; with 1,491 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Wake, Taylor, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.

Elizabeth Sasser, Caleb Green and wife Winifred, Henry Sasser, Calvin Sasser, Simon Sibbett and wife Epsy, Leonard Long and wife Mary, James Sasser and Ira Sasser

vs.

Mathew G. Sasser, administrator of Frederick Sasser, deceased, and Evan Sasser.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Evan Sasser, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for five weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, for the said Evan Sasser to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, and plead, answer and demur, or the petition aforesaid will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him. Done at office, the 2nd Monday in August, 1855.

N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.

Aug. 31st.—[52-5w. [Pr adv. $5.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.

WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.

In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.

Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]

I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.

Aug. 31. 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

NOTICE.

THE Hardware Business heretofore conducted by J. M. ROBINSON, will from this date be carried on by J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

All the accounts of the old firm are now made out, and *must* be closed by note or otherwise.

All persons having claims against J. M. ROBINSON, will please present them at once. I shall delay my usual trip North for a short time, for the *express* purpose of settling accounts, and hope my friends will call promptly.

J. M. ROBINSON

July 2, 1855

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Mill irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attent on to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M DRANE, Agent

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf

NIXON'S HOUSE,
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]
West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y. H. R. NIXON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally epresent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25	@	26	NAVAL STORES,			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	4 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	0 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 80
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	0 00
Tallow	16	@	17	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 25
Adamantine	25	@	30	Pitch	do	1 75	@	2 00
Sperm	30	@	50	Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 12½
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 50
Java	16	@	18	do. No. 3	1 25	@	0 00
Laguayra	13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp.,			
Rio	11½	@	12½	℔ gallon	00	@	40
St. Domingo	11	@	11½	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	00	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
CORN MEAL,				Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
℔ bush	1 00	@	1 10	Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,				do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Whale	95	@	1 10
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17	Rosin	00	@	00
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18	@	20	POTATOES,			
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40	@	1 50
Spts. Turp.	1 62	@	1 75	Irish, do.	80	@	1 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50	do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00	N. C. Bacon,			
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	00 00	Hams	15	@	15½
do. No. 2	00	@	00 00	Middlings	00	@	13
do. No. 3	0 00	@	0 00	Shoulders	00	@	00
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00	Hog round.	13½	@	14
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00	Western Bacon,			
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50	Middlings	00	@	00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00	Shoulders	00	@	00
do. do. cut,			none	N. C. Lard	14	@	14½
Dry Cod,				West'n do	00	@	13
℔ cwt	0 00	@	4 00	Butter	24	@	25
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,				Cheese	0	@	12
N. C. brands.	9 00	@	10 00	Pork, Mess, ℔			
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				bbl	24 00	@	00 00
Corn	80	@	0 00	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Oats	00	@	00	Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	00 00
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00	do. Fulton			
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	0 00	Market	00 00	@	00 00
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00	POULTRY			
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00	Chickens, live		@	12½	25
do., clean,				do. dead	00	@	00
℔ lb. nom	0	@	6	Turkeys, live	0 00	@	0 00
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
Eastern	1 35	@	1 50	SALT,			
Northern	1 00	@	1 25	Alum ℔ bush	00	@	50
IRON, ℔ lb.				Liverpool ℔ sack,			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00	ground	0 00	@	1 25
American, ref.	5½	@	00	do. fine	0 00	@	1 70
do. sheer	0	@	00	SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
do. hoop	0	@	7	Porto Rico	6½	@	8
Swede	5½	@	00	New Orleans	5	@	7
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 35	@	1 40	Muscovado	5½	@	7
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				Loaf & crush	9½	@	11
Whiskey	47	@	50	Clarified and			
N. E. Rum	48	@	50	Granulated.	7½	@	9
Gin	50	@	00	SOAP, ℔ lb.	4	@	7½
Brandy	60	@	75	SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
do. Apple	75	@	1 00	Contract	4 50	@	5 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)				Common	0 00	@	3 00
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00	STAVES, ℔ M.			
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00	W. O. Bbl	12 50

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 27, 1855

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—We find in the Washington *Union* of Friday, an official statement from the office of the Register of the Treasury, exhibiting the value of the merchandise imported into and exported from the United States during the quarter ending June 30th, 1855, from which we glean some items.

The total imports, including specie, amount to $62,614,192; the total exports, including specie, to $68,902,414. Specie imported, $684,481; do. exported, $20,316,034. Of the total imports, $32,297,481 were made through the port of New York; Boston, $10,635,055; Philadelphia, $3,165,957; New-Orleans, $2,991,887; Oswego, N. Y., $2,272,321—this is the result of the reciprocity treaty with the British Colonies. Of the whole amount at Oswego, only $752 is dutiable, the rest is free grain on its way to New York. Baltimore, $2,218,101; San Francisco, $1,777,822. These are the leading ports.—Several other of the Lake ports show an immense increase owing to the new reciprocity treaty.

The imports and exports at the Virginia, North and South Carolina ports stands as follows: Richmond, Va., imports, $91,871; exports, $736,989. Norfolk and Portsmouth, imports, $74,122; exports, $113,333. Petersburg, imports, $39,054; exports, $271,829. Alexandria, Va., imports, $4,988; exports, $60,589. Camden, N. C., imports, $7,056; exports, $8,735. Plymouth, N. C., imports, $1,517; exports, $8,669. Washington, N. C., imports, $13,687; exports, $3,353. Newbern, N. C., imports, $7,114; exports, $7,745. Beaufort, N. C., imports, $13; exports, $1,383. Wilmington, N. C., imports, $31,532; exports, $70,960. Charleston, S. C., imports, $399,430; exports, $4,717,944. Georgetown, S. C., exports, 5,188.

These are the foreign imports and exports, and are really no index to the actual shipping business.

☞ M'lle. Rachel, the celebrated French tragic actress, arrived at New York, in the Pacific, to give a series of representations of the classic French Drama in the United States. The terms of her engagement are said to be fabulously high—they are certainly extravagant.

The Italian Opera has always been something of a humbug—the language of the libretto being unintelligible to the great body of the people, and particularly so to that class of upstarts known as "cod-fish aristocracy," or Fifth-Avenoodles. But, at least, the music was independent of language or dialect, and some gems could be caught by almost anybody, to be strummed on all the pianos and whistled by all the little niggers in the land. But, surely, the idea of listening for hours to tragedy in a foreign language, of which not ten words can be understood by one person in twenty of the audience, appears to us preposterous in the extreme. The delicate shades of thought and expression, the clear rendering of every line, the accurate tone of every word, which form the strong points of the great classical actor, must all be lost upon an audience to whom her words are merely sounds.

No better illustration of fashionable hypocrisy need be sought for than that to be presented by a "brilliant and fashionable" house going into raptures over something of which they must necessarily be profoundly ignorant. Rachel or her manager must lose money.

☞ We were rather struck Thursday at hearing a quaint comparison made by a friend. "Did you ever read about Bob Smith's ram?" said he. "Bob Smith's ram was always in the opposition and butting at something. At length Bob thought he would fix him. He took a good stout mallet and hung it within easy reach of the ram, who immediately commenced butting, and at night-fall was left so employed. In the morning when Bob went to see how things got on, he found the mallet hanging up as usual but the ram had butted himself all away, with the exception of a few inches of the end of his tail, which every now and then made a wiggle and a butt at the mallet, same as if it had been a ram instead of a piece of a ram's tail."

"Now," said he, "that's just the way with the old whig party. It has kept fighting the Democratic party until it has butted itself all away save and except a small piece of the end of its tail, which men now call the Know Nothing order, but which, with the same vanity, which prompted the ram's tail to think itself a ram, really fancies itself a party, and arrogates the name of 'American,' and insists that everybody else is 'anti-American,' like as you have noticed a drunken man insist upon his own sobriety, and the tightness of every body else. It is only a tail end—a remnant of opposition and can never be a party."

Our friend was not far from right. The only *party* now is the Democratic party. All else merely comprises the tail ends of opposition that still keep butting.

PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—The accounts from these doomed cities become every day more painful and depressing. Not only is the disease really frightful in its ravages, but the surrounding circumstances add to the gloom of the occasion. The Yellow Fever is not an acclimated disease there—there is no class in the community who, having had it, are under little apprehension of a recurrence, and therefore prepared to attend to the sick. On the contrary every body dreads it and everyboody flies from it. There are no nurses, no experienced attendants, no means of procuring aid or comfort. In New Orleans or Mobile the case is different. The strangers and unacclimated generally, get off, and those that don't can get attendance and medical aid. No great panic arises, nor is business wholly stopped. Politics and political meetings progress as usual, as we see is now the case in New Orleans, although the last report show some three to four hundred deaths from Yellow Fever in the week then closed. The Democrats held mass meetings and the Know Nothings held mass meetings, and the newspapers discuss the topics of the day without any noticeable change of tone.

But the painful fact remains that the disease is fearfully on the increase in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that, especially in the latter place, the most harrowing scenes are daily presented, while over all hangs the dread amounting to a certainty, that the worst has not yet been reached.

A physician writing from Portsmouth to the editor of the Petersburg *Express*, under date of the 21st, says that he is completely exhausted with unintermitted exertions from 5 in the morning until 9 at night, and is physically unable to attend any more that day. He says:

I am no alarmist, and have no disposition to exaggerate and certainly no wish to harrow the feelings of any one by the recital of scenes of distress; but it would sicken any one to know what is now transpiring in our town. Whole families are down, without the ability in many cases to procure a drop of water to cool their fevered lips. Alas! alas!! for poor Portsmouth. Oh! God how long!

☞ We don't see anything in the Weldon paper of Thursday about the escaped burglar, Abbott. So we must conclude that the report of his capture at or near that place was a mistake.

☞ The Free-Soilers of Kanzas, to the number of six hundred, held a meeting in Lawrence, in that Territory on the 14th inst., at which they passed resolutions denying the legality of the Legislature, and pledging those present to resist its authority. The resolutions also recommend the election of delegates to a convention to form a State constitution in view of an immediate State organization, and an application to the next Congress for admission as a State.

All this amounts to nothing. If it comes to forcible resistance, the abolitionists will stand no chance against the Missouri settlers, and, as for admission as a State, that won't happen for some time. The truth is that we hardly think Kanzas will be soon able to show the requisite population. The state of things in that territory is too unsettled to invite permanent emigration to it.

☞ We have had the pleasure to-day, of seeing our friend YATES, of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, who is making a flying visit to our town. Mr. YATES is one of the staunchest Democrats and cleverest men going, and publishes a most excellent paper, which, we are pleased to know, enjoys an extended patronage, and richly deserves it.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

KANSAS.—Upon the whole, it strikes us that the Legislature of Kansas may be said to go ahead pretty fast. We only hope that they may not be going too fast. More stringent laws against abolitionism and abolitionists do not exist in any State in the Union than those already enacted or in course of enactment. It is made a penal offence to say anything against the establishment of slavery in the territory. It is a misdemeanor even to look like an abolitionist. We fear there will be hot work yet.

Meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road.

The Directors of this Company met in Newbern on the 16th inst., and were in session several days.—We learn that the contract from Newbern to Slocumb's Creek was awarded to C. B. Wood, Esq., and to Gov. Morehead from Slocumb's Creek to Shepard's Point, at which point they located the eastern terminus of the Road. The contract for the Bridge over Trent River—the superstructure was awarded to Messrs. Stone and McDowell, of Wilmington, N. C., and the masonry and foundations to Wm. Murdoch of Salisbury.

The stock is now all taken, $533,000, and we presume the State will be called upon to make her subscription at an early day. Three Locomotives were ordered—the Gov. Bragg, John Baxter and Charles F. Fisher. We are glad to see that this Company, in the selection of names for their Locomotives, have remembered their friends and those gentlemen that stood by them in the hour of their greatest trial. The other three which will be required for the Road will be called after our distinguished townsmen who have long since passed away, but whose memories will ever be graven in the minds of all patriotic, liberal and public spirited men.—The entire Road is now let out from Goldsborough to Shepard's Point, and no Company ever had more energetic and honorable Contractors engaged on any work.—*Newbern Journal.*

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Breadstuffs—Cotton firm.

NEW-YORK, August 22.—The steamer Pacific, with seven days later news, arrived at her dock early this morning, with dates from Europe to the 11th instant The steamer Arago arrived out at Southampton on the 10th inst.

There is nothing of very great importance from the seat of war, except that for the Allies the general aspect of the war forbodes an unsatisfactory termination, should the renewed bombardment prove unsuccessful.

This great test of besieging strength commenced on the 10th inst., against Sevastopol with energy.

Omar Pasha had been appointed to the command of the army in Asia. The siege of Kars is unchanged. Toganrog and Bredianski had been partially bombarded.

There is a report at Bar that the rebels had been successfully bombarded, but the truth probably is that the fleets are rapidly assembling on the Baltic, for the supposed immediate attack on Helsinfors.

The French government had published an inflated statement of the discovery of a great conspiracy of the "legitimists" to excite a conspiracy in Spain in order to further the aims of Russia.

Following up this account, it is definitely stated that it is still very questionable whether Spain will supply the 25,000 troops to the Allies on pay, or Portugal its 10,000 troops.

The Italian General, Pepe, is dead.

Mademoiselle Rachel, the actress, will come as passenger in the Canada, to make her first appearance on the American stage.

Details of the Foreign News by the Steamship Pacific.

The steamship Pacific with Liverpool dates to the 11th instant, arrived at New York at an early hour on Wednesday morning last. The New York Evening Post thus sums up the news by this arrival:

The news by this arrival is unsatisfying—many rumors and few facts. Nothing definite from the Crimea. Private advices say that the bombardment has been resumed; but, as yet, we do not know with what effect. Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful; Sir Colin Campbell's appointment would be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor, offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime Gen. Simpson continues with the army. Omar Pasha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia. Some operations of no great moment, have been executed by the allies in the sea of Azoff. The Black sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement. A *coup de main* is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargan, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg—most probably the latter.

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of more friendly relations towards the western powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, conveyed a similar meaning, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

A LEGITIMIST CONSPIRACY.—Paris correspondence is full of allusion to what is termed a "legitimist conspiracy." The sum and substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen, MM. D'Escars and Chapot, have been in communication with the Count of Montemolino, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hopes of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry V., so called. Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain. Closely following the exposure of this "conspiracy" is an announcement that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the allies, (to be paid by France and England,) and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is stated in positive form, but requires further confirmation.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—LATEST DESPATCHES.—July 28th Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my despatch of the 24th I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences that, I regret to say, our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing. Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army."

August 2d, (evening.) Prince Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance is going on. The vigor of the (Russian) fire prevents the work of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker."

August 4th, Gen Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff road, as far as the *cheveaux de frise*, but were repulsed without trouble.

August 7th, (11, p. m.,) Pelissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches.—Some cases of cholera have reappeared."

SCENES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL—PLAYING WITH SHELLS. We extract the following from the army correspondence of the London Times:

July 20.—As a proof of the heedless indifference to danger, which some of the men acquire from constantly moving amongst shot and shell, the following example, which occurred last evening, may be mentioned:—A large shot had been thrown from the Redan into our right attack, and during its passage the fusee had accidentally dropped out. The shell fell, therefore, like a round shot, into part of the approach connected with the old advanced or third parallel.—Some men of the 47th regiment were near, waiting for the reliefs to arrive, and ready to return to camp. One of these soldiers, after examining the unexploded shell, actually had the foolhardiness to jerk the ashes of the tobacco in his pipe, which he had just finished smoking, into the fusee-hole

Another of the men standing by, and observing the action had only just time to utter an exclamation when the shell burst. The reckless author of the mischief suffered severely—both his legs were shattered, and he was frightfully scorched in the face.—Five other men were wounded, but fortunately none were dangerously hurt. It is presumed that the man had no idea of any of the pipe-ash being sufficiently hot to cause ignition of powder in the shell. Instances of men exposing themselves to imminent hazard, by showing their position to the enemy, occur daily, even in the most advanced works; and it often requires the greatest watchfulness on the part of the officers to make them sufficiently thoughtful of their own safety, and that of others around them.

A CIRCASSIAN IN CAMP.—July 27.—The fire in the batteries was very heavy, and continued incessantly all night. A Circassian chief, apparently of very high rank, with a staff of five or six attendants, was escorted over the works on the Mamelon Vert by a French general officer to-day. The novelty of his costume, equally with that of his followers, who all carried the cartridges for their pistols slung in a row like a necklace, and dependent upon their highly-embroidered vests, attracted general attention as they rode through the camp. They were powerfully-framed men, and had a spirited and soldier-like bearing. The officers of engineers in the field are much reduced in number. The arrival of others is said to be daily expected.

THE BALTIC.—There is every indication of a *coup de main* to be attempted against one or more of the Baltic ports. All the ships of both fleets are being collected at Nargen, and letters mention a general anticipation that Sweaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.

The Times Paris correspondent writes:

"I am assured that letters have been received from a French consul at one of the Baltic ports announcing that the allied squadrons had attacked Revel, that the attack was successful, and that considerable damage was done to the place."

From the Boston Post

Democracy at Lynn.

The democrats of Lynn held their meeting for the choice of delegates to the state convention, on the 17th inst. It was fully attended, and the utmost harmony prevailed. After the choice of delegates the annexed excellent and patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted. The democrats of Lynn are for a bold and decisive expression of opinion—they entertain no political sentiment they are reluctant to avow, or will hesitate to support.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the acts of the present national administration are entitled to the full confidence and support of the entire democracy of the Union, as well for their high, impartial, and patriotic character, as for their strict and uniform accordance with the principles of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we recognize in the present chief executive magistrate of the Union, a statesman and patriot, who in the discharge of his high trust, has been guided by the purest considerations of duty and constitutional rights; who has proved himself true to the rights of the people, to the principles of *civil* and *religious* liberty, to the constitution and to the Union.

Resolved, That as democrats and friends of the National constitution and the integrity of the Union, we plant ourselves firmly on the platform of the democratic convention held at Baltimore in 1852, believing the principles therein declared, to be essential to the preservation of the rights of the people, of the rights of the states, of the federal constitution and for the stability and perpetuity of the Union itself.

Resolved, That in the much abused Nebraska bill, we recognise the principles of the compromise of 1850 and of the Baltimore platform of 1852, as a final settlement of the slavery question in congress, and that we regard all further agitation of that subject in the national councils as not only unpatriotic and useless to the north, ungenerous and unjust to the south but fraught with peril to every state of the Union.

Resolved, That as friends and supporters of civil and religious liberty, we have viewed with sorrow and disgust, the rise, progress and development of an organised party, founded upon prejudice, bigotry and intolerance; and that we now proclaim open and unceasing warfare against all such proscriptive and tyrannical sentiments wherever and by whomever avowed.

Resolved, That the existing organization called know-nothing is founded upon anti-republican principles. That while it elevates itself and its leaders to a monopoly of honor and office, it tramples on the rights of a vast majority of the American people, and by invidious distinctions between native born and adopted citizens, sows the seeds of discord throughout the land. Regardless of the means by which we have become a great and powerful people, it would shut the door of humanity and hope to the oppressed nations of the earth; and in the spirit of unhallowed selfishness, would deny to the poor victim of foreign birth even a resting place upon our soil.

Resolved, That the oaths, regulations, and obligations and secret action of the know-nothing party, are inconsistent with the free exercise of the rights and duty of *freemen*, and ought to be repudiated by every lover of his country. That their attempt to prescribe men for their religious opinions is at war with every principle of liberty, equality and fraternity, and wholly unworthy a Christian people.

Resolved, That we rejoice with our brother democrats in Virginia, at their signal triumph over the "combined powers of darkness," and receive the news of Democratic victories in North Carolina, Alabama, Floride, Tennessee, Texas, Iowa, and Oregon, with feelings of delight; and congratulate the country on its delivery from a foe so reckless and unprincipled.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of indignation and shame the proceedings of our last state legislature, and that pre-eminent among its many disgraceful and despotic acts, we find an outrageous attempt to deprive the citizen of his civil and social rights, by the enactment of a sumptuary law, at once, odious, unjust and unconstitutional. That we consider such legislation an insult to the rights and feelings and common sense of the people, and can only regard it as the offspring of tyranny, stupidity and fanaticism combined. That while we deplore the evils of intemperance, and would gladly, by all moral and lawful means, co operate to stay the destroyer, yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that bad legislation is only calculated to increase the evil, and to make a bad matter worse—and that in this case, "the remedy is worse than the disease." We go, therefore, for the immediate and unqualified repeal of the notorious "Maine liquor law," so called.

Resolved, That with strong hands and bold hearts, we will, to the utmost of our power, resist all encroachments upon the rights of the people, the sovereignty of the states and the integrity of the Union; whether manifested by bold and open treason to our democratic institutions, or by insidious, but no less dangerous attempts under false names and false pretences, to mislead and corrupt the public mind.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS SAY.—The official organ at St. Petersburg expresses the opinion that the allies by their inactivity and want of enterprise, have allowed the opportunity to slip by when Sebastopol might have been taken. It now says the city is impregnable; that it can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troops against 50,000 fresh troops, that the allies cannot, with double the force they can dispose of, cut off the communication by Perekop; that the Russian army, fighting for its country and its sovereign, is animated by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization. There is some force in these remarks, and the allies themselves appear to be impressed with the same idea, for the preparation of defences they are making at Kamiesch look very like a protection in the event of being compelled to re-embark.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The laborers in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, have resolved to contribute one day's work for the relief of their suffering fellow-citizens of Norfolk, Va.

The Rothschilds.

The Hessians which—it would *not* be proper to say who—were bought by the British ministry to perpetuate the subjection of the colonies, but who—here *which* becomes inadmissible—generally managed to desert and contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country they had been sent to destroy—were a better bargain to several other parties than they ever proved to the English government. The elector of Hesse received a fine sum for them; the corner stone of a colossal private fortune, which has since made the house of petty tyrants one of the richest families in Europe. The operation also benefitted one Mayer Anselm Rothschild, a Frank Jew, then domiciled at London. Born in 1743, and deprived of both his parents at the age of eleven, this individual had received the education of a teacher, the occupation usually entered by these members of the Hebrew persuasion who lack the capital necessary to a mercantile pursuit. His tastes led him into other channels--after a probationary service in a banking house at Hanover, he found himself in the commercial capital of the world, struggling, though as yet, in a small way, on the road by which he ultimately obtained such splendid successes. He received the moneys paid for these Hessian recruits, and had time to "turn" them advantageously, before being obliged to pay them over to his principles.—Thus the American revolution, besides freeing the people of these States, was the making of him.

But while this is the popular account of the origin of this great house, candor compels us to state that it is not generally received as authentic. He seems to have made money in this way, but the sum was only moderate; he was richer after the transaction than before, but he had not yet any idea of directing the money market of the world. The truth appears to be that like all other great fortunes, that of the Rothschilds grew imperceptibly. The family have been poor, humble, well to do, moderately rich, wealthy, enormously rich, and—what only the Rothschilds are—but the foundation of their present estate may be said to have been laid in the years when the founder was powerless, as when he was getting rich. The capital amassed in London was just sufficient to enable him to open at Frankfort, the banking house which has given the name to all subsequent operations. Not by any single stroke of genius or good luck, but by an uninterrupted series of business transactions always characterized by the same activity, intelligence, and integrity, he continually extended and fortified its credit. In 1801, the landgrave of Hesse, anticipating a French invasion, or a revolution at home, or both, made him the nominally absolute owner of his private fortune, annexing to the transfer, it is said, a mere honorary condition to restore it when the depositary would be in a condition to enjoy and use it in safety and comfort—an event which did not occur until after the Congress of Vienna. This is the avowed corner-stone of his greatness.

One curious speculation, made, perhaps, with these very funds, is often related. The British government for some reason or other, found it very difficult to transport their subsidies to the commander of their forces in the peninsula. They, therefore, offered a heavy commission to any one who would undertake the responsibility of the transmission. Rothschild conferred on the subject with Napoleon—and offered to share the commission with him, in return for being permitted to transport the specie to Spain by way of France, and through the French armies! The offer was accepted, and, of course, all parties satisfied.

What old Rothschild himself was wont to proclaim as one of the main stepping stones of his ambition, was the good fortune which befell him in the shape of a large family of sons. This trait depicts one of the finest features of the Jewish character. Among Christians it is the rule to find the fortune amassed by the father, scattered to the winds by the follies of the children Who has ever seen a Jewish drunkard, gambler, or devotee of other vices, to such an extent as to impair his acquisitive functions, and make him a burden upon society? Again, among Christians the father's fortune is too often the subject of contention among the children, and serves to facilitate the machinery of public justice rather than to subserve the cause of private interests. Of this there is very little among the Israelites. Either their testamentary dispositions are more judicious, or their heirs and legatees less quarrelsome.

The "house" of Rothschild is no fiction; it consisted, besides the patriarch of five sons—Anselm, born in 1773, who resided till his death, at Frankfort; Solomon, born in 1774, whose decease was announced by the last steamer, resided alternately at Berlin and Vienna, principally at the latter place; Nathan, born in 1777, has lived in London since 1798; Charles, born in 1788, is at Naples; and James, born in 1792, at Vienna. The three last named are now the acting members of what may be called the firm.

They entered upon their present European position on the downfall of Napoleon, and have done more, perhaps, to undermine the dynasties of Europe by the ivy-like support they extend to them, than the battering-ram impetuosity of their great predecessor would have effected had he been spared to hold his position. In twelve years, about five hundred millions of dollars were raised by the house for different powers by way of loan or subsidy, which were distributed in nearly the following proportion: for England, two hundred millions; for Austria, fifty millions; for Prussia, forty millions; for France, eighty millions; for Naples, fifty millions; for Russia, twenty-five millions; for several German courts, four millions; for Brazil, twelve millions, exclusive of various other large sums. All this has been greatly outdone by subsequent performances.

The actual amount of their fortune is, of course, known only to themselves. It is said, however, that they have recently set down their *personal property*, exclusive of their real estates, seignories, mines, &c., at seven hundred millions of dollars, or a little over ten times the national debt of the United States Government at the accession of Gen. Pierce.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

From the Charlottee N. C. Whig.

Rail Road Meeting in Charlotte.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town and surrounding country convened in the Court House on Saturday last, for the purpose of furthering the building the Wilmington, Charlottee and Ruterfordton Rail Road, Gen. J hn A Young was called to the chair, and A. C. Williamson was appointed secretary.

The chairman called upon Dr. C. J. Fox to explain the object of the meeting, who did so in a few pertinent remarks, and alluded, in a happy strain of encomium, to the action which the town of Wilmington, and the people west to Rutherfordton, had taken on this important subject.

Dr. Fox was followed by William Johnston, Esq., in one of his most sensible speeches, who showed the great importance of this stupendous work, not only to our own immediate interests, but also to those of the whole length of the State. He concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Wm. R Myers, Esq, addressed the meeting in a few able remarks, in favor of the resolutions, previously to their being put for adoption.

WHEREAS, the town of Wilmington has authorized a subscription of $200,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Rail Road, and the friends of that enterprise west of Charlotte have subscribed the amount required to secure the charter from Charlotte to Rutherfordton.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the general Commissioners to call a meeting, open books, and advertise for subscriptions of stock along the entire line of said contemplated road.

Resolved, That said Commissioners be requested to appoint successive meetings in each county from Wilmington to Rutherfordton to discuss the importance of said enterprise, and that each county be requested to send delegates to said meetings.

Resolved, That in our opinion the approaching fall will be an auspicious period for the commencement of this great work, and that its friends from Wilmington to Rutherfordton be requested to cordially co-operate and exert themselves for the speedy organization of said company.

The proceedings were then ordered to be published in the Charlotte and all other papers in the State interested in the enterprise.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Chairman.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
NORFOLK, August 22d., 1855.

Report of Deaths by the Fever for 24 hours ending this day at 2 P. M.

Wm. Steele, 28 years, Bute st., moved from infected district; Jere Vaughan, 39, Rothery's lane; Miss Treanor, 50, W. Water st.; Miss Camp, Main st.; Miss Etheredge, 22, Cumberland st.; William Wilder, 45, Commerce st; Col'd boy, 12, at Mrs. Palmer's, Main street; John Parker, upper Union street; Mrs. Stewart, 60, Main street; Miss Barnes, 8, James st.; Edmund A. James, 25, Hartshorn's Court; Mrs. Born's child, 6.—Total 12.

T. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

RUSSIAN LOSS.—The journals state the Russian loss in the last attack of the 17th and 18th of June to have amounted to 5,565 men.

How Widder Westbrook "took" the Sheriff.

Some years since professional business threw me into the company, for a long day's ride through a dreary pine-wood country in an eastern county, with Mr. Stubbs, its Sheriff. By the middle of the afternoon, we had exhausted, as subjects of conversation, the particular attachment case which brought us together, the political condition of the country, the prospects of the growing crop, and several matters of personal history. In fact, we had run out—to use a trite but expressive metaphor—when suddenly Mr. Stubb's eye flashed, and a strange smile fluttered across his lips, as he remarked:

"I havn't told you, Squire, I believe, how I got ruined servin' the first process (the Sheriff was not a learned man, and occasionally did misplace the accent,) that eber came into my hands"

"No; let's have it," I replied, turning half round in the saddle; "it cost you some money, did it—your mistake?"

"Ah," he ejaculated with a sigh, "it cost a heap—*a heap!*"

This was said with the air of much suffering, and I told him if it awakened painful emotions, he must not think of opening the old wound, merely for my entertainment.

"It's all over now," said he, "and I don't mind tellin' it."

I don't know how it was, just at this moment I caught sight of a shabby fold of crape around his hat, and I could not help associating it with the sigh, the lugubrious expression, and the "sarvin' of the first process." Anent that, we shall discover something presently.

Mr. Stubb's proceeded:

"I was 'lected first Sheriff of the county, and at that time there wern't mor'n three or four hundred voters in it. To be sure, I was right proud—it was such an honor, like."

"This is your second term, then?"

"Yes, I had to miss one term of service on account of the law; but then I was depity (deputy) under Stokes, and when his time run out last, two years ago, I was elected again. But that ain't tellin' how I got ruinated by that writ. Now it's reasonable to suppose that the first of a thing ain't so easy to know as the middle or the last. So when the lawyer down at town made out the paper and put it in my hands I was just as bad nonplussed as ever you see."

"What sort of a writ was it?"

"Nothin' but the common sort; (*capais res*) I know 'em now, like a book. Ef I had only knowed 'em then!"

Here another deep drawn sigh supplied the place of words.

"I took the plaguy thing home, and I called in Bill Stokes (which was sheriff himself, after that) and old Squire Lumpkin to counsel me on it. We read it over three or four times. It ordered me to take the body of Hannah Westbrook, ef to be found in my county, and her safely to keep so that I should have her to answer before the judges at the next Circuit, for a debt she owed; and moren't that, it said I was to do it without delay—and it was nigh on to five months till Court! What was I to do with her all that time, and no sign of a jail in that county?"

"Well, it was a hard looking case, but that was simply a form, and the writ might have been served by leaving a copy with the lady."

"Oh, I know that mighty well now, but I didn't know it then! Besides, at the bottom of the paper was writ 'No bail,' and I know now that them words means no bail required; but I thought, then it meant that if she was to offer the best security in the State, I warn't to take it. And it was the construction that Stokes and Lumpkin both put upon it; and the old Squire went so far as to say, ef he was Sheriff he'd take that woman and carry her home and lock her up in the small room with himself and his wife, every night, ontel Court came around."

"That would have made it pretty safe."

"Yes," said Stubbs; "but I knowed that wouldn't suit me, for my wife (that was then) was high tempered, and never could bear strange people in the room. But, however, after counsellin', I got Stokes to go with me, and I went up to the widder and told my business. She was mighty bad scared at first, but when she got over that, she rared and pitched. I should jist a gin out and gone home and resigned, but Stokes quieted her, sayin' we could put her in jail, but ef she *behaved herself* we'd only take her down to my house, and let her stay tell Court. Then she turned into cryin' and beggin' me to take her niggar woman and keep her for security for the debt, which was only something over a hundred dollars, and the nigger was likely. But I looked in my paper and read it out to her—*to take the body of Hannah Westbrook!*"

"She said she'd go, and she had the old roan horse saddled up, and while Stokes and me were talkin' and not noticin', she mounted him and started off in a lively canter, on the Georgia end of the trail. We mounted and galloped after her, and she hadn't got a half mile before we had her. Then she cried and begged again, but we put a plough line round her waist and held the end, and after letting her give some directions to her nigger, I took her down to my house. My wife treated her very civil, and every day or two we'd let her go up home and look after her consarns. So time rolled on till about a month before Court, and one day Stokes rid up to the gate in a powerful hurry, and called me out."

"You've played thunder," said he.

"How?" said I.

"Why think of Mrs Westbrook. It's all wrong, and she's sent word to the very lawyer that put out that writ against her; and's got two against you: one to make you turn her loose, and t'other to make you pay twenty thousand dollars for takin' her!"

"I shant serve 'em," says I.

"Makes no odds. They've done appointed a kurriner; (corriner,) and he'll be up to-morrow, soon as Mrs. Westbrook has a chance to swear to somethin.' You'd better look out!"

"Well," said I, "I reckon they've got you. You was along, and helpt to do it."

"Oh, yes," says he, "*but they've got me for a witness!*"

"I said no more, but walked right into the house, and there I found the widder lookin' mighty pleased, and I told her she was free to go, and asked her pardon, and shouldn't charge her any board, and I hoped she'd come and see my old woman, and so on and so forth."

"She went, I suppose."

"She did, and the kurriner come: and he showed me how to serve a writ by copy, I shall never forget it. She took me into Court and there wern't nothin' done the first time. Before the next Court, my old woman died, and that upserged every thing. What with her dyin' and the suit, I thought I would go crazy, to be sure."

"But you didn't?"

"No, I bore it as well as I could, and just before Court came along the lawyer—Jenkins—and said to me, 'I think you and my client, Mrs. Westbrook, could compromise that case, ef you was to talk together about it.' I hardly waited for him to leave, before I jumped on my horse and rode up to the widders."

"She sorter laughed and said may be."

"I'd give you a hundred dollars to drop it," said I.

"She frowned mightily, and said that warn't the way she wanted to settle it."

"I'd give you two," said I.

"She frowned worse than before, and said that warn't the way she wanted to settle."

"Directly something came right into my mind. I seemed to see plain. I studied and considered. Then I cleared my throat. 'Widder,' says I, will you have me?"

"Says she, 'I will!'"

"I give that rascal Jenkins fifty dollars for his share—and then the widder took me for hers. I had kept her an onlawful prisoner for nigh four months, but, 'Squire, she had me under arrest for mighty nigh seven years!"

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—A silk and dry-goods jobbing house, doing business principally with the South, suspended payments yesterday. It came to the resolution to do so in consequence of finding it imposible to obtain credit for goods to an extent to satisfy the usual demand of the season. The house has agreed to return all the goods it has bought within the last ten days.

And that an extensive operator in the flour trade had suddenly disappeared from this city, it is alleged, leaving his friends short some $30.000 to $40,000. It is charged that he purchased several thousand barrels of flour, without paying the first cent, and after getting advances upon the flour to the above amount vamosed.

APPOINTMENT DECLINED.—Judge Moore of Alabama, declines the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of Judge Elmore, removed.

KNOW NOTHINGISM.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, in a letter dated Lagrange, Texas, 4th inst., says:

"Know Nothingism is on its last legs in Texas. The quasi removal of secrecy has bereft it of the charm of mystery, without altering its proscriptive designs. The garment has been raised until the cloven foot appears distinctly; and scores on scores of Democrats, duped by their curiosity into a connection with the Latter-day Jacobins, are fleeing like Joseph from Potiphar's house, and 'getting them out.' In Houston, a whole Council, numbering one hundred, dissolved, and burned their records. One hundred members have withdrawn from the council at Washington; ten members withdrew from the Georgetown Lodge; and eighteen in the Belton Lodge, out of twenty-one in all, 'vamosed the ranche.' The Lodge in Lockhart, Caldwell county, numbering 120 members, has all 'gone in'—not a member left; ditto at Hallettsville, Goliad, Victoria and De Witt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—The Cotton market was unchanged but steady, and the sales during the week ending the 6th inst. comprised 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000. Fair Orleans was quoted at 7d; Middling Orleans 6¼d; Middling Mobile 6 1-16d; Fair Uplands 6¼; and Middling Uplands 6d. The market closed quiet and steady. The stock on hand comprised 611,000, including 414,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs—All cereals, with the exception of Corn, had considerably declined. Western Canal Flour was quoted at 39s@40s, and Ohio 42s 6d@43s 6d. ₱ bbl. White Wheat 11s 9d@12s, and Red 10s@10s 9d ₱ 70 lbs. White corn 43s@44s, Yellow 38s 6d@39s ₱ 480 lbs. The weather had at length become favorable for agricultural pursuits

Rosin closed with an active demand at 4s@4s 4d ₱ cwt. Iron was buoyant, and Welsh Bar was quotes on board ship at £8, and rails at £8@£8 5s Sterling ₱ ton. Sugar and Coffee were steady. The London Money Market was tight, and Consols closed at 91. The bullion in the Bank of England had declined £150,000 sterling.

CHERAW, S. C., Aug. 22.—Cotton—But little on market; selling at from 8½ to 9½ cents. Bacon sells at from 14 to 16 cents from store. Flour sells from wagons at $7. Corn from 90c. to $1.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 21.—We have no quotable change. No sales of Cotton since our last report. Corn selling at 65@67 cents ₱ bushel—in good demand; very strong inquiry both at home and abroad for the article. Flour selling at $8 ₱ 100 lbs.; market price $6 to $6 25 ₱ bbl. Bacon—10 to 11 cents for hog round, and not much coming in; Hams 12. Sides 11, and Shoulders 10½ cts. Wheat—$1@$1 12½ ₱ 63 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Cotton is firm, and 1000 bales have changed hands to-day.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22.—Naval Stores—We note an advance on Dip Turpentine and Tar. Sales of the former at $2 75, and the latter at $2 10. Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 38 cents ₱ gallon. Grain—Wheat arrives very sparingly, and is readily taken at $1 50 ₱ 60 lbs. Corn ranges from 65 to 70 cents ₱ bushel, as in quantity and quality. Oats 35 cents.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 23—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

24—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

24—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Davis, from Little River, to Master; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

25—Steamer James R. Grist, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with one lighter.

CLEARED.

Aug. 23—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

24—Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,106 bbls. Rosin, 860 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 264 bbls. Tar, 70 bbls Turpentine, and 3 hhds. Wax

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Southerner, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Aug 25—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.